THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

RUSSIA.

HER FEUDATORY TRIBES.

The Troubles that are Constantly Brewing—The Kirghiz Rebellion and What it Involves—An Interesting Sketch.

The troubles between the Russian Government and its feudatory tribes are apparently never to end. The latest phase of these troubles is the rebellion of the Kirghiz tribes on the Caspian Sea. The following account of these tribes and their rebellion, from the London *Telegraph*, will be found interesting:—

"These Kirghiz tribes, or more exactly the lesser horde of the Kirghiz-Kaizaks, have for many years roved at will in the broad plains between the rivers Ural and Ishim—in the summer being near the Orenburg line, and in the winter further south, in the Ust-Urt, and near the Syr-Darya. They are exclusively a nomadic and pastoral people. Until the last year their relations to Russia consisted in the payment of a yearly tribute of one and a half roubles for each *kibitka* or hut, and in an obligation to furnish at a fixed price camels for the army and other Government trains which crossed the steppes.

"Their internal government was entirely in the hands of the Sultans, or rich aristocratic portion of the tribes, the government appointing three of them as ruling Sultans, under the direction of a governor stationed at Orenburg, who for the past few years has been General Balluseck, formerly ambassador to China. Their laws were their own. The aristocracy were content with this arrangement. They adopted some of the refinements of European civilization, built themselves houses in the steppe in which they passed the winter, and ruled the people in the ordinary despotic, Asiatic way, exacting a tribute four times greater than that fixed by the government. The government remembering the complete success which had attended the conversion of the Bashkirs from a nomadic to an agricultural people, unwilling to bear any longer with the misrule of the Sultans, and urged by the Moscow *Gazette* and men of the liberal party, resolved to give another organization to the steppes, and prepare the way for better things. A special commission was therefore established to investigate the affairs of the Kirghizes, and to prepare a new system of government.

"This project was finished last winter, and was of a very democratic nature. The steppe of the Orenburg Kirghizes was divided into two provinces, and each province into districts, volosts, and auls or villages. The free movement of the Kirghizes through the steppe was thus somewhat restricted, special permissions from the chief of the district being necessary to pass from one volost to another. Justice was to be administered by judges elected by the Kirghizes themselves, though without the concurrence of the higher aristocracy, on the basis of local customs. The religious legislative power has never existed in the steppe, and the Kirghizes are thus free from any religious influence coming from the Central Asiatic Khanates. The religion is under the direction of the Grand Mufti, living at Uta; but the Mullahs are chosen by the people, with the approval of the Government. The only control exercised over the religion was that no mosque could be constructed without permission.

"The new project, which was on the whole a good plan for the civilization of an inferior race somewhat resembling the North American Indians, was brought to Orenburg during the winter, and a Committee of Organization was appointed to introduce the reform. This committee included men of all classes, some unacquainted with the steppe and its affairs, and others knowing them well; but among them were, unfortunately, several Cossacks of the Ural, between whom and the Kirghizes exists a virulent feud, partly ancient and inherited, and partly arising from their recent dispute for the left bank of the Ural river, in which the Cossacks were victorious.

"The Committee of Organization went, in the winter, to the most distant parts of the steppe, where the Kirghizes then were, and returned with favorable reports. Suddenly, towards spring, people were startled with the news that there were commotions in the steppe, but it was thought that they were disturbances created by a few individuals, and would pass off of themselves. Soon, however, news was received by every post, that the Kirghizes were sending their families and herds into the Ust-Urt steppe, and were forming bands to act against the Russians.

Attacks were made on various points; that of Emba was fortunately relieved in time, but at Goryatchef the garrison were killed. Fears were entertained for the safety of the Hetzk salt works, and at Orenburg many people regretted the destruction of the ancient wall. The post route from Orenburg to Tachkent was blockaded, the horses were stolen, and the stations destroyed. All of the tribes were in revolt except the Turkaisky district and the Tchiklinsky tribe in the Irghizsky district, which latter was commanded by a pardoned brigand and rebel on condition of continued fidelity to the crown. Battalions were then sent into the steppe in various directions, but they generally advance without opposition: meanwhile the Kirghiz bands are scouring the steppe somewhere else.

"The Cossacks, who, from their hatred to the Kirghizes, enter into active service with great readiness and delight, wish to make an expedition into the Ust-Urt, capture the cattle, and burn the auls; but this seems to the Government to be too barbarous. It is, however, the only true remedy. Colonel Stempel, with two hundred Cossacks and two cannon, was sent out to protect the fair held on the river Uil. When he reached there he was surrounded by a force of twenty thousand mounted Kirghizes. There was no water in the camp, and ten brave Cossacks who tried to pass the lines and give information to the nearest garrison were killed; an officer who attempted the same thing, disguised as a Kirghiz, shared the same fate. Finally they resolved to cut their way through, and succeeded with small loss in reaching Kalmykovskaya, on the Ural. Of the 20,000 Kirghizes, not 1500 were armed with firearms.

"The worst results of this rebellion are the bad effects on trade. Commerce with Central Asia is obliged to take the circuitous route through Semiplatinsk. A caravan from Bukhara, of three hundred camels, arrived lately at Orsk with only ninety; and this is the only caravan which has arrived this year. Even were the roads kept open there are no camels to be had, as they are kept back by the Kirghizes. There is no Bukharan cotton or silk to be procured, and no market for the Russian manufactures. A commerce which in 1867 amounted to over thirty millions of rubles is practically at a standstill. Some seven millions' worth of goods are annually bought by the Kirghizes from Russian merchants. The results for the Kirghizes themselves are no less serious. Their herds, which are their chief wealth, are shut up where there are no good pastures, especially for such a mass of cattle."

Cheating the Freedmen.

A member of the South Carolina State Constabulary reports many outrages upon the colored people in Lexington county, and writes as follows:—"I believe a regular systematic attempt will be made to defraud the freedmen in Lexington this year of their share of the crops. Many neglected to have written contracts, and are driven off the plantations and refused any remuneration for their labor. In one case, a band of fifteen men, disguised with white aprons, and their horses covered with white sheets, went to the house of Mr. Counts, in Lexington county, about nineteen miles from Columbia, seized one of the colored men, forced him outside, put a rope round his neck, and threatened to kill him. He was taken a short distance from the house, shot at, finally receiving a terrible whipping, and was ordered to leave that locality. One of the objects of this band is to force the colored hands from place to place, and employ them for a trifle or a meal to do the picking of the cotton, which has now commenced, and also make their absence from their own place an excuse for depriving them of their share of the crops."—*Charleston Republican.*

THE PHILADELPHIA FORGERIES.

Hearing of the Accused Before Judge McCunn, of New York.

From the New York *Times* of this morning:—In the matter of Martin Leland, charged with forgery of city warrants of the city of Philadelphia, the prisoner was yesterday brought before Judge McCunn on a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Blunt, in his return to the writ, read the commitment and the following affidavit on which it is based:—

Carlisle K. Willits, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—Martin Leland, here present, came to the place of business of J. E. Ridgway, at No. 57 South Third street, in the city of Philadelphia, and bought a city warrant of the city of Philadelphia, Highway Department issue, drawn to the order of Abraham Ruth, for the sum of $233·95. That two hours afterwards two forged warrants were sold which were an exact copy of the warrant sold to the said Leland, one to Bioren & Co., and the other to Pearson & Thuron, who are brokers, doing business in the city of Philadelphia. Deponent is further informed and believes that the said Martin Leland uttered and published as true one of said false, forged, and counterfeit warrants to Pearson & Thuron, with the intent to cheat and defraud them. Deponent further says that said Martin Leland is now a fugitive from justice from the city of Philadelphia on the above-mentioned charge of forgery, and deponent, therefore, prays that said Martin Leland may be held to await a requisition from the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania upon the Governor of that State on the charge of forgery.

Mr. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, then took the affidavit, and rereading it to the Court, argued that it was not admissible before the Court, because not regularly authenticated; that even taking the affidavit as admissible it nevertheless does not show facts sufficient to constitute a crime.

The affidavit sets forth, he said, that on a certain day the accused bought a city warrant of the city of Philadelphia for a certain amount, and because two hours afterwards, two forged warrants of the same amount were negotiated, it is argued that this prisoner must have forged them.

Clearly these are not facts sufficient to connect him with the crime, and especially when even these facts are sworn to only on information and belief. On these grounds he therefore asked that the prisoner be discharged.

Judge McCunn, in reply to some statements made by Mr. Blunt as to the requisition being already on its way from Philadelphia, said he would decide the case according to the facts before him, but would reserve his decision until 10 o'clock this morning.

GENERALITIES.

The Senatorial Seven.

Most of the seven Republican Senators who voted against the impeachment of Andy Johnson have been singularly unfortunate. Henderson, of Missouri, and Van Winkle, of West Virginia, have been superseded and left out in the cold; Fowler, of Tennessee, will probably be superseded by Andy Johnson himself in the coming Senatorial election in that State; Fessenden, of Maine, is lying dangerously ill; and Grimes, of Iowa, an invalid in Paris, it appears has resigned. Only Trumbull, of Illinois, and Ross, of Kansas, remain intact of all the bold and independent seven. Such is the whirligig of party politics. It whirls men in and it whirls them out, but still the world wags on.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Two Thousand Gudgeons Per Day.

The police and the Marshal having failed to get Messrs. Gumbridge & Co., alias Tunbridge & Co, alias Noyes & Co., with several other aliases, into the folds of the law, Collector Bailey tried his hand, and with apparent success. On Saturday Tunbridge was held by Commissioner Shields in $1000 bail to answer for carrying on business wholesale and retail without a Government license. The detectives who made the arrest examined his safe and books, and his office in Wall street, and found conclusive proof that his annual receipts amounted to $25,000. His business is selling photographs of United States currency under pretense that they are counterfeit, and charging avaricious countrymen of doubtful integrity a high price for the same. Saturday's mail of his was seized and found to contain over 2000 letters with remittances. Collector Bailey is determined to break up this system of swindling, or make those engaged in it pay for their privilege.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Speed of a Railway Train.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 4.

The special Chicago express, which left New York yesterday at 11 A. M., made extraordinary time between Syracuse and Rochester, as will be seen by the statement below. The locomotive was No. 103, and the train consisted of three passenger coaches and a baggage car. On leaving Syracuse the train was 19 minutes late, owing to a hot journal, and did not get off until 8·04, instead of 7·45. Jordan, 17 miles from Syracuse, was passed in 21 minutes; Clyde, 38 miles from Syracuse, was reached in 44 minutes, where a stoppage of 12 minutes was made to cool the journal. Leaving Clyde at 9 o'clock, Newark, 50 miles from Syracuse, was passed at 9·14, 58 minutes running time; Palmyra, 58 miles from Syracuse, was reached in 66 minutes running time, and Rochester, 81 miles from Syracuse, was gained in just 94 minutes—on time. The engineer was James Wood, who once made the run from Rochester to Syracuse in 100 minutes—6 minutes more than the time given above. The locomotive is of the first-class and was built at Paterson, N. J.

A Policeman Loves and is Lost.

From the Chicago Post, August 30.

The morning papers gave an account in their Sunday editions of a love affair between Policeman Henry Thomas and Bridget Devit, a servant in a boarding house on Wabash avenue. Thomas is, or was, a married man, and the father of three children. It is asserted that he fell in love with Bridget while patrolling his beat in her vicinity, and after making protestations of love to her promised to marry her, first having represented that he was a single man. Bridget discovered the domestic relations of her lover, and commenced a suit for breach of promise, laying her damages at $10,000. No writ had been served on Thomas, he having kept out of the Sheriff's deputy's way.

But the affair has been brought to a sad and sudden termination. The dead body of Thomas was found floating in the lake basin, near the foot of Twelfth street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, by Policeman Mans. No fatal marks of violence were observed upon the body, a slight wound only appearing on the skull, which might have been caused by the waves. When found it was drifting in towards the shore, being about 200 feet therefrom. After being taken from the water, the remains began to decompose rapidly. The body was dressed in the regular police uniform, the star being upon the breast, bearing the number, forty-two. The revolver and club were missing, but a watch which deceased carried was found in one of his pockets. Thomas is a small man, about thirty-five years old, and of German descent. He resided at No. 19 Hastings street. Two boots were found on the strand, near where the body was found.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

To-day's Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—P. J. Allison and Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.

This morning at half-past 9 o'clock the Court was opened, and Mr. Mann being the only lawyer present, at once set to work and took up his argument where he left off yesterday. Presently his colleague, Judge Strong, dropped in, then Mr. Sellers for the respondents, and by 10 o'clock the attendence was full; but for a quarter of an hour Mr. Mann was alone, and appeared as if he was conducting a purely *ex parte* proceeding.

The Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward.

According to the testimony read this morning the reason that so many alleged illegal votes were polled here appeared to be that the votes were taken so rapidly that the inspector had no opportunity of finding the names upon the books in order to make challenges; no vouchers were demanded, no voter was sworn, and no tax receipt was produced. But one challenge was made, which was to John Smith, and was allowed, because he had already voted twice and his third vote was not pressed. 175 names upon this list of voters were not upon the list of taxables, and no examination whatever was made into the matter by the election officers there. The respondents did not pretend to answer. It certainly was not an election, and should not be respected by an honorable court or any honest lover of republican institutions. In October the vote for Fox was 500 and upwards, and a month later, for Presidential electors, 1200; within four weeks the voting population of this party is increased in this division by 700.

The Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward.

In this division the number of names upon the list of taxables was 250, to which ten were added by the officers, and upon the list of voters were 450 names, leaving 190 votes under names that were not upon the assessment list. These were also principally personations. One Republican voter went to the poll to vote, and he was challenged generally and told he must produce a voucher; he did produce one, and was proceeding to the window when the outsiders told him that would not do, as the voucher should be sworn; he turned round and saw the voucher rising from the gutter with his hat off and his nose bloody. He went away, and returned several hours afterwards without a voucher, but this time he was told that if he did not go away "a head would be put upon him," and he did walk off without having voted.

Also, in this division the votes were taken so fast that no time was given for challenges. There were sixty-five votes given that were not put upon the book.

The Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward.

In this division there were 405 votes, but the list of voters contains only 399 names. The list of taxables shows only 165 names as voting, and 10 were added, making only 175 out of 405 votes. There were 42 unassessed voters only, 3 of whom were produced by the respondents to account for themselves. The Republican inspector offered to challenge, but he was told by the roughs outside that if he did not stop challenging he would be punched. This intimidated him, and he made no more challenges. The judge, who kept the window book, was too busy vouching to attend to the book. There were only two naturalization papers produced. When a man had no such papers, and could say that he had voted there for ten years, his vote was received. Mike Fitzgerald, who had operated at the Seventh division of the Third ward, the Eighth of the Fourth, and Seventh of the Fourth, was at this division threatening everybody who offered to challenge. In this division they voted dead people, minors, and pauper lunatics, so that to carry their purpose they robbed the cradle, the grave, and the almshouse. They grew from October, 344, to November, 1013, and in one hour took over 200 votes.

The Eighth Division of the Ninth Ward.

In regard this division, it was testified by a woman that on election day she saw some twenty-five or six men in an alley running off Barclay street, and were talking over an assessment list; they were calling out "Give me in as a baker," "Give me in as a tailor," "Me as a stone-cutter," etc., but none would be laborers, for they were dressed too nicely. Slips were accordingly torn off and distributed among them, and then they changed hats and went down Market street, and the witness saw these men vote and challenged them, but a stranger vouched for them; he called on the Lieutenant of Police who was stationed there to arrest them, which he declined to do. One witness was the husband of the woman who discovered this plot, and was then a policeman. He being informed of the matter, hurried off to the poll and demanded that these men should be challenged; and for this service his reward was a discharge from the force on the very next day. This occurred during the last three hours of the election, and left it impossible to say that there was really anything honest done there during the day.

The Sixth Division of the Seventeenth Ward.

In this division the Republican Return Inspector went to the poll and said to the Democratic election officers, "I have brought a clerk with me," and they said, "We will not have that clerk, he does not live in the division; go out and get another;" while he was out looking for a clerk the poll was opened, and votes received in the absence of the Republican officers, in violation of the Act of Assembly; in October the vote in this division was 456 for Fox; in November it had grown to 674 for the Seymour electors.

The Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Ward.

This being a small division, the voting was light. On the list of taxables were 337 names marked as having voted, and on the list of voters were 438 names, showing that 100 persons voted who were not upon the assessment list. The election was conducted very loosely here, and but few challenges or demands for vouchers were made.

The Fourth Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward.

The charge against this division was that no examination of voters was made and no proof of qualifications taken. There were fifty-one votes of unassessed persons taken. But two oaths were administered, and John Penn, who held the Republican window-book, attempted twice to vote and was driven away.

The Sixteenth Division of the Twentieth Ward.

The complaint in this division is that the count of votes was false count, 61 too many for the Mayor, and a surplus for the others on that ticket, showing, among other facts, that 51 votes in favor of McCuen, City Commissioner, were left out.

In the Seventh and Twelfth divisions of the Fifteenth ward the same thing occurred, making a difference of 100 votes that should have been added to Tyndale's count.

Here Mr. Mann's specification of divisions ended, and he then turned his attention to the respondents' case. They complained, he said, of the rejection of voters who produced certificates of naturalization, known as Snowden papers; but they had succeeded in bringing forward only thirty persons who were so treated. The object of this was to prove that the officers who did this were actuated by corrupt motives, and therefore the precincts over which they presided should be thrown out.

But this could hardly be done, for the law directed that the election should be awarded to those persons who received the highest number of legal votes, and not to those for whom votes were offered and refused. The officers had accounted, as the public know, for their conduct in an intelligent way; and even if they had acted in bad faith the consequence could not be serious, for the whole number of such rejections amounted to the insignificant number of thirty.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Cotton heavy; 100 bales sold at 35c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 7000 barrels; superfine at $5·75@6·20; extra at $6·45@6·75; choice at $6·75@7·15; fancy at $6·95@7·30; Southern at $6·90@11; California at $6·50@8·25. Wheat heavy, and declined 2@3c.; sales of 38,000 bushels winter red at $1·45@1·56. Corn firmer at an advance of 1c., and stock scarce; sales of 39,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·20@1·22; yellow Western, $1·25. Oats steady. Beef steady. Pork nominal; new mess, $31·50. Lard quiet; steam, 19¼@19½c. Whisky dull at $1·10.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Stocks unsettled. Money active and steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 136¾; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 122¾; do. 1864, do., 122½; do. 1865, do., 122¼; do. do. new, 120⅝; do. 1867, 120¾; do. 1868, 120⅜; 10-40s, 111⅛; Virginia sixes, new, 58; Missouri sixes, 86½; Canton Co., 55; Cumberland preferred, 31¼; New York Central, 203⅜; Erie, 33⅜; Reading, 96¾; Hudson River, 189¼; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 102¾; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

—It takes the Tennessee editors a great while to cool down. One of them has just charged another with "lying infamously, hellishly, and with forty-devil power."

SECOND EDITION

THE MINING DISASTER.

Two Hundred Men Locked Up in the Avondale Pit—Not One Supposed Alive—The Mine Filled with Choking Vapors—Efforts to Secure an Entrance to the Shaft—Heartrending Scenes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Remains of the Late Secretary of War Lying in State—Washington in Mourning—Expressions of Sympathy from Virginia—Naval Orders.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

The Fearful Disaster at the Avondale Mine—Two Hundred Men Locked Up in the Bowels of the Earth—Not One Supposed to be Alive—Heartrending Scenes about the Pit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Sept. 7—11 A. M.—The latest intelligence from the awful fire in the Avondale mine works up to this hour this morning holds out but very slight hopes for the safety of the two hundred or more men who have been shut up in the earth since yesterday morning. The escape of gas and choke damp precludes the possibility of any further attempt at exploration being made. Until the steam fan which is now being set up is finished, nothing can be done to aid those in the mine or ascertain if any one is living. It is feared (but no one dare express it) that not a human being is now alive within the horrible pit. Numerous theories as to their safety or death are advanced. It is asserted by some that the almost instant suffocation of Williams and Jones, who went down seventy feet last night, pronounces, beyond a doubt, the awful doom of those who are hundreds of feet below and cut off from all supplies of air.

Others assert that it the doors leading to the principal avenues and chambers were shut, the choke and fire damp could not reach them, and no gaseous matter would be generated when entirely cut off from the fire. Old and practical miners shake their heads, evidently afraid to venture a prediction of what the investigation will bring to light.

There is now no fire in the main entrance or shaft.

All possible haste is being made in getting the steam fan into position. It will be ready about 3 o'clock this afternoon, perhaps sooner. Thousands of people are flocking here. The scene of affliction among the wives and children, fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers of those below is heartrending in the extreme. They have waited and watched all night, without sleep or shelter, praying for the deliverance of those most dear to them, and bewailing the awful calamity which threatens to desolate their households. Operations in neighboring mines have ceased, and a gloom pervades the whole community.

No Entrance Yet Effected to the Pit—Every Miner to be Supposed Dead.

SCRANTON, Sept. 7—9 A. M.—It will be an hour yet before an entrance can be effected into the Avondale mine.

All the mining experts feel sure that every man in the mines is dead.

The Steam Fan at Work—A Descent Impossible Yet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 7—Noon.—A despatch just received here states that the steam fan is now in operation, forcing pure air into the shaft, but the air is still so foul that no descent can be made at present.

A Probable Avenue of Escape.

A tunnel is being rapidly excavated from an abandoned drift to intersect with the shaft in which the men are entombed, but they will not be able to get through before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

In the meantime the anxiety increases, and the scene about the mines is harrowing in the extreme. There is barely any hope of any of the men being rescued alive.

The Mining Community Horror-Stricken by the Disaster.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

SCRANTON, Sept. 7.—The lamentable mining disaster is the universal subject of inquiry, thought, and feeling, while the whole community is thrilled to the centre with horror. The mining population, as might be expected, are more deeply and painfully touched than any other class. All work is suspended in the mines in this vicinity, and nearly the whole force of miners in the mining districts have gone to Avondale, to remain there until their brethren are brought out dead or alive.

People Flocking to the Scene.

Special trains are run down from here, and no fare charged those going to Avondale. Thousands have gone from this direction alone, and the whole country is aroused, and flocking to the scene of disaster.

The Streets of Scranton.

In the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, or Hyde Park, wards of this city, the streets are thronged with women, relatives, and friends of the men in the Avondale pit, eagerly beseeching every person arriving from below for information, and their weeping arouses the sympathy of all spectators. Mining cannot be resumed at any of the works of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company within a week, or at least until all the funerals of the Avondale dead are over.

The fact of the long and severe strike just ended adds greatly to the destitution which will follow the calamity. The widows and orphans will number not less than six hundred.

SCRANTON, Sept. 7.—The crowd at Avondale has become so great as to interfere with the relief operation, and the free passenger trains are necessarily suspended.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts State Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Senator Sumner has been invited to preside at the State Republican Convention, which meets on September 22.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7.—Gilbert Hall, while attempting to jump on a gravel train on the Portland and Rochester Railroad, yesterday morning, fell between the cars and had both his legs cut off. He died in a short time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Surgeon Denby has been detached from the Jamestown, and Passed Assistant Surgeon White from the Ashuelot. Both are placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Strong is ordered to the Navy Yard at New York.

Remains of Secretary Rawlins.

The body of Secretary Rawlins was removed to the War Department this morning, and lies in state in General Sherman's room, attended by a military guard.

Badges of Mourning.

All the departments, including the Executive Mansion, are draped in mourning, and the interior of the War Department is also festooned with black and the national flags intertwined with crape. Public business is entirely suspended in the War Department and its several bureaus. The national flags over all the departments, and elsewhere throughout the city, are displayed at half past.

Sympathy and Sorrow from Virginia.

Last night a telegram was received by General Williams from Governor Walker, of Virginia, expressive of the universal sorrow with which the announcement of the death of Secretary Rawlins was received in Richmond. Governor Walker, accompanied by several prominent gentlemen of Virginia, will reach Washington in time to participate in the funeral obsequies. No order has yet been issued naming the Secretary of War *ad interim*, but from what President Grant said last night, it is probable that General Sherman will be appointed, so as act until the vacancy in the Cabinet shall be filled.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 7—A. M.—Consols, 92⅞ for money and account.

American securities flat. United States 5-20s of 1862, 82½; of 1865, old, 82½; of 1867, 81¾. Railways dull. Erie, 23; Illinois Central, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—A. M.—Cotton dull. Uplands, 13⅛@13¼d.; Orleans, 13¾d. The sales will reach 5000 bales. Corn, 30s.

LONDON, Sept. 7—A. M.—Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat. Common Rosin, 5s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 7—1 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞@93 for money and account. American securities firmer. 5-20s of 1862, 82¾; of 1865, old, 82⅞; of 1867, 81¾; 10-40s, 76. Railways steady. Erie, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—1 P. M.—Breadstuffs dull. Receipts of Wheat at Liverpool for the past three days 17,500 quarters, of which 10,000 were American. No. 2 red Western Wheat, 10s. Pork, 109s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—2 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Orleans, 13⅝@13¾d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are heavy. Lard is flat and pork buoyant.

A Sheriff as a Stage Driver.

From the Newburg (N. Y.) Journal, Saturday Evening.

This morning, at about 3 o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded through our streets. Soon groups of men were seen rushing through the street, some armed with buckets, some trying at the machines, and all evidently striving to be at the fire as soon as possible. Drifting with the current, we soon found ourselves in front of one of Mr. Smith Fancher's cottages. It was found that the house had been on fire in the lower story. Ascending the stairs, it was found that the fire was making rapid headway in the ceilings of the second story. After about a half hour's persistent work with buckets and pails the fire was finally subdued.

From the fact that the building had been fired in different places, that much of the furniture was found saturated with kerosene, and from the report that a heavy insurance had lately been effected on the contents of the building, suspicion at once fastened on the inmates. On inquiry it was found that the house was occupied by a family by the name of Johnson. No one appeared to know much about them, they having moved into the place a few months ago. The family consisted of two males and three females—apparently a mother and two daughters, one son and one son-in-law. On complaint of arson made by our citizens before Dyer Brewster, justice, the family was placed under arrest.

The whole party was brought to this city this morning by Sheriff Tuthill and locked up in the Newburg jail for further examination. Sheriff Tuthill had quite a load of passengers in his stage this morning—the five Johnsons. The Sheriff officiated as driver, conductor, officer, and all hands. He took the precaution to iron the two male Johnsons; the ladies gave him no trouble, and all chatted gally together on their way up. The Sheriff asked the male Johnsons what there was in this charge against them. "Oh," replied he, "we shall all know more about it when the examination comes off." The Sheriff made no further remarks on that head.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1869.

The weekly statement of the banks shows considerable improvement. There is a general increase, save in loans, which show a contraction to the amount of $152,280. Deposits have augmented $454,473 and legal-tenders $55,492. The falling off in the loans in the face of increased deposits is due to the increase of indebtedness from other banks to the amount of $553,905. This latter is an unusual feature, and for the time being it limits their ability to aid local enterprises. The clearings show an increase of nearly $6,000,000. This is the most favorable bank return for several weeks, and indicates considerable activity in the money current to and from the interior.

There is no material change in the rates for loans. On call money is worth 7 per cent., on short call 8 per cent., and on discounts 10@12 per cent. on 60@90 days' paper.

The Gold market continues unsettled. Sales opened at 137, and declined to 136¾, closing firm at noon.

There is verp little doing in Government loans on Third street to-day, and there is very little change in prices since yesterday.

The Stock market showed a fair degree of animation, and prices, with but few exceptions, were without essential change. State loans were quiet, with sales of the second series at 106½, and the new loan at 100½. City 6s were hardly so strong; sales of the new issues at 101½@101¾, with 97 bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was less active, and declined ¼, selling at 48½; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 57½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 121½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56@56½; and Minehill Railroad at 53¾. 36 was bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 38¾ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Nothing was done in Canal stocks. 37 was offered for Lehigh Navigation; and 18 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal shares were neglected.

The only transactions in Bank shares was in Mechanics' at 32¼.

Passenger Railway stocks were inactive.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137	10·35 A. M.	136¼
10·08 "	136¾	11·00 "	136¾
10·20 "	137	11·01 "	136¾
10·22 "	136¾	11·13 "	136¾
10·27 "	136¾	11·16 "	136¼
10·30 "	136¾	12·07 P. M.	136¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122½@122⅝; do. 1862, 122½@122⅝; do. 1864, 121¾@122; do. 1865, 122½@122⅝; do. 1865, new, 120¾@120⅞; do. 1867, new do. 120½@120⅝; do. 1868, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 111⅜@111¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 110@110½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 136⅛@136¾; Silver, 131½@133½.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122⅛@122¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅝; do., 1864, 121⅞@122⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 122⅛@122⅝; do., July, 1865, 120⅝@120¾; do. 1867, 120⅛@120⅝; do., 1868, 120⅛@120⅜; 10-40s, 111@111¼; Currency 6s, 110¼@110½. Gold, 136¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1800	City 6s, New	101⅛	700 sh	Read.	s60wn.
$400	do.	101⅜		lots	48⅜
$500	do.	101⅜	8	do.	48⅜
$5000	do.	101⅜	25 sh	Leh Val R	56⅛
$1000	Pa 6s W L Cp	100¾	132	do.	56
$1200	Pa 6s 2 se.	85.100¾	400 sh	Penna RR.	57⅛
$1000	Elmira R 7s	85 89	11	do.	57⅛
$5000	Leh Gold l	97⅞	59 sh	Cam & Am.	85.121½
10 sh	Norriat'n R.	72	3 sh	Mech Bk.	32⅜
38 sh	Minehill R.	53¾			

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market to-day:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The easier condition of the banks at the close last week allayed the apprehensions of borrowers for the money market this week, and hence there was a general deferment of engagements until late in the day, when under the combined demand and as an echo to the uneasiness in London and Paris there was sudden activity and the rate on call was sharp 7 per cent., particularly on mixed collaterals. Government bonds were supplied at 6 to 7. Commercial paper was in somewhat better request, but rates ranged as formerly quoted, viz.:—From 9 to 12 per cent. Lenders are getting into the habit more generally of making time loans on collaterals for periods ranging from thirty to ninety days, at the full legal rate, the broker making his own terms as to the commission.

"This class of transactions checks, to some extent, the negotiation of paper, and is now preferred by many lenders. As to the course of the money market in the ensuing few weeks much speculation is indulged in, but the impression is general that it will require artificial means to ren der it active to stringency. The demand from the West and South must come sooner or later, but the expectation of it is so largely discounted that the market will doubtless glide to tightness almost imperceptibly. The 'bear' cliques are reported to have get together to-day to organize a pool for the withdrawal of $5,000,000 of greenbacks from circulation, and thus precipitate a break in stocks, bonds, and gold. Those who claim to speak from a knowledge of Secretary Boutwell's policy say that while on the one hand he will endeavor to market our crops to Europe at the most remunerative prices, he will keep our local money market well supplied with currency for the promotion of our metropolitan business.

"The foreign exchange market was a shade firmer at the close, not from any better demand, but though a sudden indisposition on the part of drawers to make more bills. Rates were nominal, the extreme range for sterling and francs being as follows: —Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 107@107½; good to prime bankers', 108@108⅛; short sight, 108⅛@109; francs, long and short, 5·27½@5·18¾.

"The effect of the foreign news upon Government securities was witnessed in their rather sharp decline in the home market. The '62s went off to 122½ and the '67s to 120⅞. It is suspected that the Jewish holiday of New Year was taken advantage of in Frankfort to depress the market there in the interest of houses having American connections and interested in both gold and bonds. Certain it is that the decline in Frankfort was much greater than in London, the exchange of which city is more phlegmatic and less susceptible to violent speculative movements. The '67s in the latter place went off only to 81, the decline being only one-half as much as in the German city. The yielding here was a large one, however, when it is considered that the market should have been sustained by purchases which were made on foreign account early in the day before the 'break' abroad and when gold was at 137½@137¾, the double transaction of selling the bonds in London and the gold here affording a good margin of profit. The following were the closing street prices this evening, the market being steady:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 122¼@122⅝; do. do., coupon, 122¾@122⅞; do. 5-20s, registered, 121¾@122; do. do. coupon, 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do. do., coupon, 1864, 121¾@122; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121¾@122; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 120⅛@120¼; do. do. coupon, 1867, 120¼@120½; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120½@120⅝; do. 10-40s, registered, 111@111¼; do. do., coupon, 111¼@111½; currency bonds, 110½@110¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 7.—The Flour market presents no new feature, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5·50@6 for superfine; $5·50@6 for extras; $6·50@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do; and $8@10 for fancy brands, according to quality; also 1000 barrels Redstone, Eagle Mills, and Spring Garden on secret terms. Rye Flour is steady at $6·25.

There is less firmness in the Wheat market, but a good inquiry for prime lots. Sales of 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·45@1·53; 3000 bushels prime Delaware do. at $1·55@1·57; and 12,000 bushels Western do. for export on private terms. Rye sells at $1·15@1·18 for Western and Pennsylvania; 1000 bushels sold at the former rate. Corn is quiet. Sales of yellow at $1·18@1·20; and 6000 bushels Western mixed at $1·14@1·16. Oats are in better demand. Sales of 1200 bushels Pennsylvania, delivered, at 62c.; and 3000 bushels Delaware at 58@60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $35 per ton.

Whisky is dull, unsettled, and nominal. 150 barrels wood-bound Western sold on private terms.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Chester, J

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR'S OPINION ON THE VIRGINIA TEST-OATH.

From the N. Y. World.

The opinion of Mr. Hoar in reply to the inquiry of Secretary Rawlins, whether the officers of the new Virginia State Government must take the test-oath, will have a reassuring influence, although exceptions may be taken to some of the Attorney-General's reasoning. He splits the difference between General Canby and the Virginia conservatives; but splits it in such a way as to give Virginia the oyster and Canby the shells. Congress, Mr. Hoar maintains, cannot prescribe tests for the State of Virginia any more than for the Governments of the other States, and therefore the test-oath cannot be required; but then, on the other hand, the new Government has no validity until accepted by Congress, and can perform no functions except such as may be prerequisite for bringing it before Congress for judgment. The Virginia Legislature, Mr. Hoar thinks, may assemble and organize without taking the test-oath; but it can pass no laws, and can transact no other business than to ratify the fifteenth amendment. It may do this, he thinks, because Congress has prescribed it as a condition of admission; but, since the military government will stand until the State is admitted, the ordinary functions of the new officers remain suspended until that time, unless they take the test-oath. The new Virginia government is a fœtus perfectly formed and mature for birth, awaiting the Congressional *accoucheur;* but, though unborn, it can nevertheless comeforth into the air for the sole purpose of going to Washington and getting the *accoucheur* to deliver it!

The legal absurdity of a part of the Attorney-General's opinion must not blind us to the excellence of its practical effect—the practical effect, we mean, of the whole opinion. It capsizes the pretty radical scheme in which this test-oath proposition had its origin: the scheme to throw out so many of the conservative members of the Virginia Legislature as to make the radicals a majority, and then proceed to elect radical Senators to Congress. We are too grateful to Mr. Hoar for blasting this contemplated rascality, to bear very hard upon that part of his logic in which he trims to the radicals and indorses Canby. The Attorney-General is a radical himself; he wishes to keep on terms with his faction, and we must pardon something to the exigencies of his position. The Senators cannot be elected when the Legislature first meets; but when they are elected, they will be chosen by the same body, neither thinned by the test-oath nor trammelled by the presence of a military government. The majority of the Legislature will be of the same mind next January or February as when they first assemble in September; both in the choice of Senators and the passage of laws they will act upon the same preferences and be governed by the same principles. The postponement gained by the radicals under the Attorney-General's opinion is a barren advantage; it is the unprofitable malice of keeping an heir out of his estate for a few months, by vexatious litigation which does not impair his rights, and will change nothing in the end.

The distinction which Mr. Hoar tries to draw between ratifying the fifteenth amendment and other legislative business, will strike many minds as ridiculous. The ratification will be a nullity unless given by a valid Legislature; and it is preposterous to contend that a valid Legislature cannot transact the ordinary business of legislation. Mr. Hoar must of course assume the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, and there would be no justice in complaining of any conclusions which, by fair reasoning, he may deduce from that assumption. It is undoubtedly true that, according to those acts, the new government has no complete authority until Congress shall have accepted it. If Congress rejects the new constitution, the whole structure falls at once into ruins. In that case, the ratification of the fifteenth amendment would be just as null and nugatory as any other act of the abortive Legislature. In point of authority, all its acts must stand on precisely the same footing. If Congress can cast back a retrospective authority upon one of them, like the ratification of a constitutional amendment, it may upon all. The provisional passage of ordinary laws, or the provisional election of United States Senators, is just as much within the competency of the Virginia Legislature as the provisional ratification of the fifteenth amendment. They would all be alike void if Congress should reject the new constitution, and they would all be clothed with equal vigor and authority by the acceptance of that instrument. This part of the Attorney-General's reasoning rests upon a futile distinction; the new Legislature being just as competent to transact any other business as to ratify an amendment. Congress may just as well give a retrospective sanction to ordinary laws as to a ratification.

The concession which Mr. Hoar makes to General Canby's crotchet, and the consequent postponement of legislation and the election of Senators, though untenable in logic and objectionable in point of convenience, will have one compensating advantage which was not in the contemplation of the Attorney-General when he wrote his opinion. As it puts off the election of Senators until after the approval by Congress of the new constitution and its acceptance of the State government, the Legislature will be quite free to express its real choice in the election; whereas if the Senators were to be chosen immediately, the Legislature would be restrained by fears that a choice displeasing to Congress would imperil the new government. In consequence of the postponement, the Senators will not be chosen by a Legislature which is a timorous candidate for Congressional approval, but by a Legislature acting with the full confidence of assured authority; free to elect whom it pleases without endangering the re-establishment of the State as a member of the Union.

THE CLOUD IN THE EAST.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is a storm brewing in the East. No Oriental potentate who did not mean mischief would have written a letter such as that which we recently published from the Sultan to the Viceroy of Egypt. It was intended to provoke resistance, and as it was received in a spirit of submission, it is at once followed up by measures more suggestive of the bowstring and the Bosphrous than of a mild paternal rule. The Sultan, it is stated, has sent a message to the Viceroy graciously approving his loyal assurances, but commanding him to "sell" or "transfer" to the Turkish Government the ironclads and breech-loaders ordered in Europe, to keep his forces within prescribed limits, to abstain from negotiations with foreign Governments, and not to contract loans without his consent. A more arbitrary or exasperating ultimatum has never been received by any ruler. The words to "sell or transfer" in relation to the iron-clads and small arms, mean one and the same thing. If the Viceroy chose to sell the goods which his lord covets, a tax would be put upon his own subjects to raise the money, and after all the Sultan would select his time of payment. The humiliation to Ismail Pasha consists in his being compelled to part with materials of warfare which he bought for the protection of his kingdom.

It seems almost impossible for the Viceroy to resist the commands which have been transmitted to him. The complete independence of Egypt is a dream which may have flitted through his mind during the last few years, and the manifest decline of Turkey may have tended to give it shape and substance. But is Egypt ready to shake off the bond of the Caliphs? Her people scarcely know what patriotism means, and a very large proportion of them would look upon revolt against the head of Islam as an act of sacrilege. Since the time of Saladin, Egyptian independence, on a settled basis, has been as impossible as the return of the Pharaohs. The Caliphs have ruled the country with a hand of iron. The spasmodic efforts of the Mamelukes resulted only in greater miseries for the oppressed people. Egypt tried to throw off her allegiance to the Court of Constantinople less than six and thirty years ago, but the old bugbear of the "balance of power" frightened Europe, and the greatest Viceroy of modern times was deprived of the fruits of a long and gallant struggle. What better hope could Ismail Pasha have of conquering now, supposing that he meditated resistance?

The province has been impoverished by heavy and long-continued taxation—so far the taunts of the Sultan are quite justified. But it did not suit the purpose of Abdulz-Asiz to admit that these exhausting imposts were levied partly to maintain the barbaric splendor of his own court. The Sultan does nothing for Egypt. He takes part of the money which is wrung from the people, and deems that he has proved his claim to it when he has sent a haughty reprimand to the Viceroy. We do not believe that in the present age this kind of despotism can be applauded in Europe. The sympathy of the great powers is no longer with Turkey. England is sick of her; France would never send another soldier to aid a power which has fallen lower and lower in the estimation of the world ever since the Crimean war saved it from destruction. If Turkey made war upon Egypt, it would be at great peril to herself. But how is Egypt to make war upon Turkey? She must do that in order to throw off the yoke. The Viceroy is asked to give up his iron-clads; and he must do it, or fight. If ten years more had been allowed him he might have made a struggle. But where is the necessary money to come from now? Ismail Pasha has done something towards restoring the country to a sounder financial position. Within the last year he has converted a deficit into a surplus. But he is not in a position to throw off his allegiance. Abdul-Aziz fears that he may be getting ready for the attempt, and this alone accounts for, if it does not justify, the warmth of his recent rebuke, and the degradation which he is subsequently reported to have thrust upon the Viceroy. In these measures he will receive little sympathy abroad. The claims of the Sultan to Egypt are only tenable when they are not discussed. If pressed to violence, the effects might be more disastrous at Constantinople than at Cairo.

LOUIS NAPOLEON ON AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The present Emperor of the French expressed, in his famous work entitled "Napoleonic Ideas," the following opinion on the subject of American and Russian influence:—

"I see at the present day only two governments which fulfil well their providential mission; these are the two Colossi which exist, one at the extremity of the new, and the other at the extremity of the Old World. While our old European centre resembles a volcano which consumes itself in its crater, the two nations of the East and the West march without hesitation on the road of improvement; one of them through the will of one man, the other through liberty.

"Providence has committed to the United States of America the charge of peopling and of subduing to civilization all that immense territory which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the north pole to the equator. Their government, which is a simple administration, has had, up to the present time, but to practise the old adage:—*Laissez faire, laissez passer* (let things take their course), in order to favor that irresistible instinct which urges the population of the United States towards the West."

Thus wrote the Emperor thirty years ago. His prophecy has been more than fulfilled. America and Russia are more and more becoming the arbiters of the destinies of the Eastern and the Western World.

But who was it that attempted to arrest their progress except the author of the "Napoleonic Ideas?" Who sought to destroy Russia in the Crimean war and America in the Mexican invasion? At this day Bonaparte is intriguing actively against American supremacy on this Continent and Russian influence in the Orient. He admits the progress of the United States and of Russia to be providential, and yet no one strives more assiduously than he does to baffle their development.

During the thirty years which have elapsed since the publication of Napoleon's work, America has got rid of slavery and Russia of serfdom, and both nations have made rapid strides towards that greatness which he predicted, and which he now opposes with all his might. In the Cuban question Bonaparte has so far proved to be the most unrelenting enemy of that progress of American power which only thirty years ago he regarded as an irresistible instinct, as a manifest destiny.

The course of events, however, will teach him in regard to Cuba, as it taught him in respect to Mexico, to keep his hands off from the American Continent, if he does not wish again to subject himself to disgrace and humiliation.

ALL HAIL TO PERU.

From the N. Y. Sun.

One of the youngest members of the American family of republics, Peru, has eclipsed her older sisters by holding out the right hand of fellowship to the heroic Cubans, and by formally acknowledging the national independence of Cuba.

This example will no doubt be speedily followed by the other South American Republics, excepting perhaps the Argentine Confederation, whose ruler, Sarmiento, acts as if he were a vassal of the slave empire of Brazil.

Soon we may hope to see Peru, Chili, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico co-operating in Cuban waters against the Spanish fleet, and proclaiming with united voices the abolition of slavery and the freedom of Cuba. Luckily for them, they have no Alabama claims, and General Grant is not their President.

THE CRITICAL STATE OF THINGS IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Cable telegrams from London convey the important intelligence that the Emperor Napoleon the Third is decidedly ill, and that his sickness is of an alarming character as regards the probable result of the attack. Private advices from the French capital represent that his Majesty experienced a paroxysm of disease which was attended with very considerable suffering during Saturday, and that he remained, notwithstanding his naturally buoyant constitution and almost wonderful power of recuperation, exhausted from its effects on Sunday. It was not anticipated that a fatal result would ensue, but the symptoms, as we are told, were then decidedly calculated to excite uneasiness in the public mind. Uneasiness and excitement were consequently felt, and the illness of the Emperor is new a universal topic, not in France only, but throughout Europe. The daily bulletins from his physician do not command the public confidence. Meantime we have no doubt the discussions and propositions considered in the councils of state in view of possible contingencies are of the utmost importance. The action of the Senate, however, in rejecting, by a vote of one hundred and thirteen to nine, an amendment to the *Senatus Consultum* proposing liberal reforms in the constitution of the Senate, has the appearance of a reactionary movement in favor of the Emperor's personal government; and this vote is calculated to create suspicions as to the sincerity of Napoleon in his promised liberal programme. The one hundred and thirteen Senators who voted against the amendment may, however, have been governed more by their personal interests as Senators than by the wishes of the Emperor; but, whatever the inspiration, the vote was for imperialism and against popular concessions.

In every point of view the vote is remarkable, and particularly so in the face of the Prince Napoleon's earnest appeal in support of the amendment. The imperialist journals, it appears, express great discontent at the Prince's speech, and say that he went too far; but the general opinion is that the Prince displayed great ability and a liberal spirit which commands the sympathy of the people. All this is very significant, and we shall not be surprised if henceforward the Prince Napoleon shall advance from day to day more distinctly into relief as the coming man for France. He is universally recognized as not only possessing in his personal appearance a most wonderful likeness to Napoleon the First, but as also possessing the Napoleonic grasp of mind in a remarkable degree, and in full accord with the liberal and progressive ideas which mark the universal spirit of the age. The Prince Napoleon is a man of great intellect, a great thinker, and from the signs of the times he is destined to become a great acter in the reconstruction of the affairs of France and of Europe, should his cousin be called away.

BAD FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

From the N. Y. World.

One of the suspicious incidents of the Gettysburg reunion is that certain loil traffickers in dead men's bones have bought up considerable quantities of the land on which the great battle of 1863 was fought. A second suspicious circumstance is, that it is stated in the press despatches from the scene of the late humbuggery that a movement was on foot to secure the purchase of the battle-field by the Federal Government, in order to maintain it as public property forever hereafter *in terrorem* of all Rebels; and a third incident, supplementing the other two, is that, cheek-by-jowl with the openly known manipulators of the land purchases, we find Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania. It is Geary who "marks out" with such detail the lines upon Culp's Hill—that hill which is not as yet bought up, but upon which the land buyers have their eye; it is Geary, too, who is master of ceremonies at the grand ball where such grave-yard capering was done; and, finally, it is Geary who departs straightway Culp's Hill is looked at, and rushes forthwith into the Gubernatorial canvass now going on in his State. Now, reading all these things, what conclusion is there to arrive at save that a determined movement is on foot, first, to buy up this battle-field at low rates: second, to sell it out to the Federal Government at an enormous advance; third, to still further deplete the Treasury, under the plea of restoring the field to its appearance at the date of the struggle, and then enclose it and keep it in expensive order; and, fourth, if the effort fail before Congress, to renew it before the Pennsylvania Legislature? If the job goes through Congress, then we are all plundered: if it goes through at Harrisburg, why, then let the tax-payers of Pennsylvania look out. From some indications, and among them the fact that the "ring" in this matter is necessarily almost entirely a local ring, we are inclined to think that at the final assault the State rather than the Federal Treasury will be the objective point. How far it would facilitate the successes of the raid to have Governor Geary re-elected, is for the people of Pennsylvania to consider in the light of what has been here said.

TEXAS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We observe that the administration is occasionally importuned to remove revenue officers in Texas on the assumption that they are supporting "Jack Hamilton" for Governor of the State. Said officers may deserve removal; if so we trust they may get it, but not for the reason assigned. General Andrew J. Hamilton is a Republican, if we ever saw one. He was in Congress when the Rebellion was inaugurated, and stayed there to the end of his term, making a rousing Union speech just before that Congress dissolved; he went home to face the Rebels, and stayed there till they overpowered and hunted him from the State, killing his next friend; while he escaped into Mexico, and thence came North to do his utmost for the Union cause. He attended the Convention of Southern Unionists at Philadelphia in 1866, then accompanied Brownlow and other Southerners in their speaking tour through the Free States. No man has done more forcible speaking for the Union cause than General Hamilton; while his associate on the ticket as Lieutenant-Governor, Boulds Baker, was also an inflexible Unionist, having fought as well as spoken for the cause. Hamilton and Baker are both born Southrons; they are firm supporters of impartial suffrage as well as universal amnesty; and it looks exceedingly as though they were to be elected.

We say nothing in disparagement of Colonel E. J. Davis, who is the rival candidate for Governor. He, too, is for universal amnesty as well as impartial suffrage—was a soldier of the Union—and is an able, upright man, who, if elected, will prove an excellent Governor. We only protest against turning over Hamilton and Baker to the Sham Democracy, where they do not belong.

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION SETTLED.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Attorney-General has decided that the present Legislature of Virginia will be a competent legislative body as soon as the new State Constitution under which it is elected and the action of the Legislature thereon has been approved by Congress, and that its members will not be required to take the test-oath, as insisted upon by General Canby, except for such legislative action as they may have occasion to take, if any, previous to such approval.

To secure representation in Congress the adoption of the fifteenth arxendment is made a preliminary condition. This opinion, we presume, goes to General Canby with the force of an order. If seems, at first, to settle the difficulties between the General and the Virginians, but on closer examination we discover room for controversy.

If there is complete legislative power vested in the Legislature now, as expurgated by the test oath, what is to prevent their organizing, turning out all who cannot take the oath and proceeding to elect their Senators and transact any other legislative business that seemeth to them good? And if they can is it not pretty sure that they will? And is not that precisely the bone of contention which the Washington authorities were asked to remove?

—Since writing the above we learn from our special correspondent in Washington that the legislation of which the present Legislature is capable prior to the action of Congress upon the Constitution is purely provisional, and cannot permanently affect the status or fortunes of either party in the State. The order appears to have been well received, and promises a restoration of peace and confidence to Virginia.

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GIN.—"Meder Swan."

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5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

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A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

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For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE F. STUCKERT, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HOLSTEIN DE HAVEN, Administrator of estate of GEORGE F. STUCKERT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 14, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 811 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

W. MOYLAN LANSDALE,
9 28 stuth5t* Auditor.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 29§

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ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELLIAH CATTELL.

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

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On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,631·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604·26.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $8156. Estimated value	1,813·0
Cash in bank $116,150·08	
Cash in drawer 413·05	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,529·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

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GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
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Office, No. 32 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

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Provident Life and Trust Co.

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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

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POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $300,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $613,279·22.

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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

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INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000
Assets $2,350,008
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

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CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British, and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF. MERIAN & CO.,
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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc., etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

LUMBER.

1869	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES.	1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1⅛ and 4/4.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIF

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137¼.

—Hopes are now entertained for the recovery of Senator Fessenden.

—Much damage has been done by the drought in the lower portion of Delaware.

—The "Atlantics" yesterday defeated the "Eckfords," at New York, by a score of 45 to 25.

—$128,000 of fractional currency reached the Treasury Department yesterday, from the Printing Companies.

—Dora Ricord, a young lady of 18 years, committed suicide by drowning, at Lowell, Mass., yesterday morning.

—Twenty additional townships, embracing an area of 459,765 acres, have been surveyed and recorded at Lawrence, Kansas.

—Yesterday afternoon the "Athletics" defeated the "Haymakers," at Seventeenth and Columbia avenue; the score standing 18 to 17.

—In the four-mile heat race over the Fashion Course yesterday, "Flora McIvor" won the purse, best two out of three. Time, 7·35¼, 8·45, and 7·51½.

—Much damage has been done during the past two days by the heavy winds and rains which have prevailed in the neighborhood of Washington.

—William Morris has been arrested in New York, charged with swindling a number of firms out of thirty or forty thousand dollars' worth of merchandise.

—Secretary Fish is said to entertain the opinion that Spain will lend an ear to the proposition of our Government regarding a cessation of hostilities in Cuba.

—Ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew has been nominated by a portion of the delegates to the Democratic Convention for the State Senate in the Northampton District.

—Commissioner Delano instructs Supervisor Fulton to offer a reward of $5000 for the assassins of Detective Brooks, provided he was acting in the discharge of his duties at the time he was shot.

—Captain Harless, his wife, the chief mate, a boy, and two seamen, named Peter Hanso and Peter Williamson, of the British barque Ezra, ashore on Body's Island, near Norfolk, were drowned while attempting to reach the shore in a small boat, last week.

—Ten young men, clerks and employes of Evans, Gardner & Co.'s dry goods firm, New York, were supposed to have been drowned by the capsizing of their boat during the gale in the harbor on Sunday; six of the party, however, were rescued by a passing boat.

Foreign Affairs.

—The work of reorganizing the Irish Church is progressing favorably.

—It is proposed to reduce the Spanish hierarchy to five archbishops and thirty-two bishops.

—Mr. Gladstone has published a note saying that the pardon of the Fenians is under consideration in the Cabinet.

—The Khedive has assented to the Vizier's second letter relative to the negotiation of loans without the consent of the Sultan.

—Bishop Cullen has ordered thanksgiving prayers in the Catholic churches for the termination of religious ascendancy in Ireland.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

Continuation of Mr. Mann's Argument—How the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward was Stuffed.

Yesterday afternoon, after the close of our report, William B. Mann, Esq., resumed his argument, taking up the Eighth division of the Fourth ward, and, as in the case of the Seventh division of the Third ward, reading from his printed books, gave the following result:—

At the opening of the poll 165 votes were received; another physical impossibility, provided the forms of the law were complied with. Opening of election box on the list of taxables but one name added, 565 marked as voting; on the list of voters, 196 names that don't appear on the list of taxables, making an aggregate of 702. According to the list of voters the whole number of voters in the division is 744, making 15 names of persons marked as voting who did not vote.

James C. Adams, Republican inspector, had the list of taxables all day; votes came in so fast that no time was allowed to examine the list of taxables; he recollected two personations of voters during that time; made but one challenge, that was of John Smith; made a general challenge on the ground that more John Smiths had voted than was on the list of taxables; there was not an oath administered, nor a tax receipt asked for; the vote of every man who came up to vote was received and no questions asked.

William D. Moore kept the Republican window-book outside; he saw parties come up with their names written on slips of paper, which they would hand in with their tickets; everybody voted and no questions asked.

There is a list of one hundred and eighty-seven persons, whose names appear on the list of voters, but not on the list of taxables.

William Y. Campbell, Return Inspector, testified that the voting was very fast; there were one hundred and sixty votes taken the first hour; saw neither a tax receipt shown, nor a voter sworn, nor a voucher; everybody voted without any questions being asked; there was an unusual number of strangers around the polls during the day.

William H. McIlvain, Republican inspector's clerk, testified that votes were received and put into the box before the name was announced; no oaths were administered, no tax receipts or naturalization papers shown during the entire day, and in but three or four instances did the voters give their residences; they merely gave their names, and the votes were put into the box; there were many well-dressed strangers around the polls; voting was done so rapidly that the list of voters could not be numbered.

Daniel McNicol testified that he kept a boarding-house at No. 614 S. Eighth street; several persons who were assessed at his house and whose names appear on the list of voters were not entitled to vote.

The result of the investigation in this division was that the following names were submitted as those of persons falsely personated or whose votes were proven illegal.

The investigation of this division showed some thirty-five votes, which Mr. Mann said were clearly illegal, and were not defended by the respondents.

Here the Court adjourned until 9½ o'clock this morning.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Election Officers for October Appointed.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Aldermen reassembled in the Common Pleas Court Room yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. President Beitler in the chair.

The roll of members was called, when a quorum (sixty-two) answered to their names.

The next business in order was the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. It was moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Agreed to.

Alderman Cloud asked if it would be in order to make some alterations in the list of canvassers, where parties had been appointed who were not qualified. In order to test the matter Alderman Cloud moved that the appointments made for canvassers of the Twelfth precinct of the Eighteenth ward be reconsidered. Agreed to.

Alderman Cloud then nominated Samuel Humes and George Elliot. Alderman McMullin nominated Patrick Donagan. Alderman Kerr was of opinion that the board had not power to act in this matter.

An amendment was offered to declare the place of Samuel Rutherford null and void. Not agreed to.

Alderman McMullin moved that when the board adjourn it adjourns to meet on Monday next at 3 o'clock, to make all necessary corrections in the Board of Canvassers.

Alderman McMullen withdrew his motion to allow a vote to be taken upon the nominations made by Aldermen Cloud and McMullin.

A vote was then taken, and the nomination confirmed.

Alderman Stearne then moved that the election of Joseph Rutherford as canvasser for the Twelfth division, Eighteenth ward, be declared null and void. Agreed to.

Alderman McMullin's previous motion was then agreed to, with the amendment that when the board meets it be for general business.

During the reading of the list Aldermen Collins and McMullin interrupted the clerk, and warned the members that if they attempted to force their own appointments upon them they would raise a storm, and the people would not be allowed to vote. They would make the city too hot to hold them. As the clerk proceeded, Alderman McMullin several times interrupted him, and in answer to remarks, said that they would flock the city with persons on election day, and put an end to such a fraud. His party was not going to be gagged in such a manner. He would bet $100 to $5 that the parties chosen would not be allowed to serve. The Alderman, as different wards were read off, repeated his threats, when he was called to order by the President, when he replied that he would speak, and would not be gagged.

After the list was concluded, Alderman Cloud moved that the resolution be adopted.

Alderman McMullin offered another list as an amendment.

Alderman Cloud moved that it be laid on the table.

A vote was about being taken upon Alderman Cloud's motion, when

Alderman Jones asked that some outsiders who were threatening the boardbe put out.

Great confusion here ensued,

Alderman Dallas moved to reconsider the vote by which the Home at Sixteenth and Federal streets was selected as a place of extra assessment of the Twenty-sixth ward.

Alderman Dallas further moved that the assessors meet at the house of Smith Furlow, south west corner of Broad and Shippen. Agreed to

Alderman Riddle moved to rescind the vote selecting the house of Mrs. Siner, Sixteenth ward, as a place for extra assessment. Not agreed to.

Alderman Sinex moved that, at the next meeting, no outsider should be admitted. Ruled out of order.

A vote was taken to lay Alderman McMullin's amendment upon the table, which was carried by a vote of 35 to 22.

The previous question was then called for and sustained by a vote of 36 to 23.

The following resolution was then read and adopted:—

Resolved, That the Return Judges of the several wards of the city be and they are hereby directed to meet on Thursday, the 14th day of October, in the Supreme Court-room, eastern wing of the State House, for the purpose of performing the duties of their office.

The Democrats, headed by McMullin, shouted, "Put them out and we will put you out."

When order had been somewhat restored, Alderman Jones moved that a request be immediately made on Mayor Fox to furnish a squad of policemen to protect the board. The Democrats killed off the motion by shouting, "Keep your mouth shut; we won't hurt you if you keep quiet."

When order was finally restored, the Judges named the election officers for October.

RAWLINS.

Death of the Secretary of War Yesterday Afternoon—An Affecting Death-Bed Scene—President Grant Arrives Too Late.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—5 P. M.

AT FIVE O'CLOCK this morning Secretary Rawlins' cough was more troublesome and respiration more difficult than earlier in the night. At eleven o'clock to-day he was asleep. One of the watchers at his bedside was General J. E. Smith, of the army. Nourishment and stimulants have been frequently administered, his physicians hoping by this means to sustain his fast-waning strength until the return of the President, who is now expected this afternoon.

2 P. M.—Secretary Rawlins continues to fail. Having complained of his head, his physicians have changed the stimulants. He is still conscious, but apprehensions are entertained that he will soon lose his mind.

At seven o'clock this morning Secretary Rawlins was in a tolerably comfortable condition. He spoke to General John E. Smith and Commissioner Parker with his customary earnestness on various subjects, and inquired whether they thought he would recover his health or again rise from his bed. To this question General Smith said he feared not, and asked whether he had any wish to express with regard to the disposition of his remains in case he should die. He replied that he would leave that with his friends, but he did not desire to have an ostentatious or expensive funeral. During the afternoon Secretaries Cox and Robeson came into the chamber, when the former read to him the following dispatch from Attorney General Hoar:

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 6.—If General Rawlins is living, convey to him the assurance of my respect and affection, and of the sorrow with which I learn the condition of a friend so highly valued—a man so upright, able and faithful. God bless and keep him. E. R. HOAR.

About this time there was read to him a telegram from Lieutenant General Sheridan, addressed to General Sherman, dated Chicago, Sept. 6, as follows: "Will you please give my love to Rawlins? All the officers here send their love to him." With scarcely breath to speak he said: "Gen. Sheridan is very kind; I appreciate and am very grateful for his kindness. If the love of my friends would do it I would soon be a healthy man." About five minutes after four o'clock he asked some one to raise him. Dr. Bliss, who had returned, adjusted the pillows under his back while Dr. Peterson held him up. His eyes at once became fixed, and without a struggle he died at twelve minutes past four o'clock. There were present Secretaries Cox and Robeson, Postmaster General Creswell, General Giles A. Smith, Gen. John E. Smith, Commissioner Parker, James Rawlins, a brother of deceased; General O. O. Howard, Mr. Chadwick, Surgeon General Barnes, Dr. Bliss, Dr. Peterson and the servants in attendance. During the day the late Secretary often expressed a strong desire to see President Grant, asking "When will he come?" and was fearful he would not live long enough to do so. Yesterday afternoon, while Secretaries Robeson and Cox and Postmaster General Creswell were sitting at his side, the first named remarked, "General Rawlins, I am very sorry to see you sick," when the General replied: "Mr. Secretary, so far as I am personally concerned, as a member of the Cabinet, I have met with it for the last time. You will never see me there again."

Secretary Rawlins said, with deep emotion, "I am very grateful to the Attorney General for his love, and I wish you to say so to him." At about three o'clock Dr. Peterson was left in charge, Dr. Bliss and Surgeon General Barnes having been obliged, by other duties, to leave for a short time. Dr. Peterson, a few minutes to four, observed a marked change in the condition of the patient, whose pulse had become very weak and irregular, and he remarked to General Giles A. Smith that he was sinking very fast, and had but a few minutes to live, and requested him to send for Surgeon General Barnes.

The company were deeply affected but made no reply. Soon after the death of Secretary Rawlins his body was embalmed and dressed in the uniform of a major general. Colonel L. M. Dayton, chief of General Sherman's staff, and Captain B. P. Johnson, of the Medical Department, to-night sit up with the corpse.

President Grant, accompanied by private secretary Porter, arrived at Washington by a special train from Baltimore, at five o'clock and twelve minutes, and was met at the station by General Sherman. He at once proceeded to the residence of General Giles A. Smith, where he learned that Secretary Rawlins had been dead an hour. The President was much affected while gazing upon the lifeless form of his friend, and expressed a deep regret that, owing to the non-delivery of telegrams at Saratoga, he was prevented from sooner starting for Washington. President Grant, on returning to the Executive Mansion, transmitted the following dispatch:

Mrs. Mary E. Rawlins, Danbury, Connecticut—Your beloved husband expired at twelve minutes after four o'clock this afternoon, to be mourned by a family, friends who loved him for his personal worth and service to his country, and a nation who acknowledged their debt of gratitude to him. On consultation with friends, it is determined that he shall be buried in the Congresional burying grounds as the most appropriate place, unless you have other suggestions to make. The time of the funeral is not arranged, but it will probably take place on Thursday. U. S. GRANT.

Among those who have been most unremitting in their care of the late Secretary are General John E. Smith, his old friend from Galena, and General Giles A. Smith, at whose residence the deceased had his temporary home; Commissioner Parker, General Morgan L. Smith and Dr. Peterson, in connection with the attending physician, Dr. Bliss. The Cabinet officers now here have shown devotion to him by their constant personal presence.

Colonel Douglass, assistant private secretary to the President, has been telegraphed to return from Virginia, and is expected to-morrow night.

An informal Cabinet meeting was held to-night at the executive mansion, there being present Secretaries Cox and Robeson and Postmaster General Cresswell, with the President, and for a short time General Sherman and other army officers. The object of the meeting was to mature arrangements for the funeral of the late Secretary of War.

It has been decided that the funeral shall place place on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

The remains are to be escorted to the Congressional Cemetery of this city, which has been deemed an appropriate place for the burial. These arrangements are, however, subject to any modification the widow of the late Secretary may suggest, or perhaps to such action as may be taken by his own State of Illinois.

The following telegram has been forwarded to Governor Palmer by General John E. Smith:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, P. M.—General Rawlins died at 4.12 this P. M. Has Illinois any wish to express with regard to the disposition of his remains?"

To-morrow morning the military take charge of the body, when it will be removed to the War Department to lie in state, a catafalque being in course of erection for that purpose. It will be guarded by a detachment of cavalry and artillery. The funeral escort is to be under the command of Colonel Barry, U. S. Army.

To-morrow the public departments will be closed, in accordance with an order issued by the Department of State.

FEARFUL DISASTER.

Terrible Fire in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine—Over Two Hundred Men Hemmed in the Shaft by the Flames—Their Probable Death by Suffocation.

SCRANTON, Sept. 6.—There is great excitement here in consequence of the burning of the coal breaker at Avondale mine in Plymouth, about twenty miles south of this city. There are 201 men and boys in the mine, and the shaft, which is their only means for escape, is choked by forty feet of burning coal and rubbish. Ventilation is totally stopped, and there are graat fears that some if not all will be suffocated.

SCRANTON, Sept. 6, 10 P. M.—The latest information from the Avondale mine states that the shaft was cleared and two men went down and penetrated sixty or seventy yards to a closed gangway door, which they could not force open. They found three dead mules outside of the door, and sulphurous fumes were pouring through the doors. No signs of life were discovered, and it is feared all are dead.

SCRANTON, Sept. 6.—The fire began at ten o'clock this morning. All experts agree that it must have communicated from the ventilating furnace to the wood work at the bottom of the shaft, which is 327 feet below the surface. The flames rushed with great violence up the shaft, and broke out in the engine room at the top. The engineer barely escaped with his life. The buildings covering the mouth of the shaft were 100 feet high and 200 feet long, all wood, as dry as tinder. They were almost instantly enveloped in flames, and it was impossible to reach the mouth of the shaft to help the men below. At half-past eleven in the morning a relief train started from this city, with superintendent Storrs, in charge of a steam fire engine, on board. When the train arrived the buildings were burned to the ground, and the mouth of the shaft choked forty feet deep with burning timbers, coal fallen from the buckets, &c.

A fire engine from Kingston and one from Wilkesbarre were on the ground, but water was scarce and the location difficult, being higher up, on a very steep hill side. The work of quenching the fire and cleaning the shaft consumed some hours. Meanwhile thousands of people gathered from the surrounding country. The families of the men in the pit were present, and their cries were heartrending. At fifty minutes past five o'clock a dog and lamp were sent down in a bucket, to test the air, and when brought back the dog was alive and the lamp burning.

Immediate preparations were made to descend the shaft, and at 6.35 o'clock a man went down in a bucket, and in seven minutes returned and reported no difficulty in breathing, but obstructions half-way down so that he could not pass. At 6.50 two men were sent down with tools. They removed the obstructions and reached the bottom of the shaft and returned at 7.15. They reported that they had penetrated the gangway sixty or seventy yards, finding three dead mules, and reaching a closed door, at which they battered so lustily that their blows were heard above ground, but they got no response and discovered no signs of life.

Clouds of sulphurous gases were pouring out through the door, yet they could breathe without much difficulty. The clouds or sulphurous gases mentioned as pouring through the gangway door to which the rest of the men down had penetrated, must have filled that part of the mine around the foot of the shaft if not all of it.

Dispatches just received from Avondale say that Thomas W. Williams, of Plymouth, and David Jones, of Grand Tunnel, who went down to make further investigations, were suffocated in their second attempt. Williams is dead, and his body was brought out. David H. Davis and Benjamin Jones, Thomas Williams went down and dragged David Jones some distance to the foot of the shaft, when he was compelled to come up. John W. and Isaac Thomas then went down and brought up the body. All who attempted to go down are now out alive except Williams and Jones. No further attempt will be made until a small engine is rigged.

The loss by the burning of the Avondale mine works to-day is from $80,000 to $100,000. This mine had been involved in a strike for over three months, but resumed work last Thursday, and was producing 450 tons of coal per day. All who have been down say it is very hot, aud loud calls have failed to elicit any answer.

The only hope for 202 men in the mine is that they have shut themselves in a remote part of the workings, entirely away from the draft.

Several hundred men with tools were taken from here this evening with the idea of drilling a gangway from a neighoring mine into the Avondale workings; but as it must be solid rock cutting, this means would probably not relieve the imprisoned men in time. The distance to be cut is variously estimated at from twenty to sixty feet, and the time required two or three days.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 6.—A fire broke out this morning in a flue in the bottom of the Steuben shaft, owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, in this place, and in a short time the whole breaker and out-buildings were in flames, and the hoisting apparatus, the only avenue of escape for the miners, destroyed. All efforts to stay the flames were in vain, and the whole structure fell, partly filling up the shaft. Over two hundred men are in the shaft, and have no communication out, and no chance for aid, as the only way for getting air into the shaft was through the main opening, and that was filled with burning timbers and the debris. It is feared that the whole number have been suffocated by smoke, or perished for want of air.

The fire departments of Scranton, Wilkesbarre and Kingston are on hand, and are playing streams down the shaft for the purpose of quenching the fire there, so that the rubbish can be cleared out and the condition of the men ascertained. It will probably take till to-morrow morning before any tidings can be received from them.

The scene at the shaft is heartrending. The families of the miners are congregated there in great numbers. Miners from all parts of the county are there at work, and the merchants, and in fact the whole population of the town, have turned out to assist. The loss by fire will amount to about $100,000, which is partly covered by insurance. All the physicians in the vicinity have been summoned to attend when the condition of the men is ascertained.

The affair has cast a gloom upon the whole community, and business is almost entirely suspended. The miners only resumed work to-day, after a suspension of about three months. Among the men in the mines is Mr. Hughes, superintendent.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 6.—After the rubbish from the bottom of the shaft was cleared away, two miners descended in a bucket, and sent word up to send down a pick and shovel to clear the doors with. The bucket was brought up and two men started down with tools. As they started the men at the bottom requested them to hurry, and on their reaching the bottom both were found dead.

Political.

—An attempt was lately made by Rhode Island politicians to bring Senators Anthony and Sprague together at a clambake. But both gentlemen had "other engagements."

—The New York *Sun* reports the progress of General Grant under the head of "The Drifting President." There are many persons who think the chief of the *Sun* is a "drifting editor."—*Boston Transcript.*

—The Pennsylvania Boys in Blue are going to invite their comrades of the other States to meet them in convention some time next month in order to talk over one or two of the "dead issues."

—The latest outbreak of Democracy on the Pacific coast takes the shape of a "Caucasian society," the object of which is "to protect the 'superior races' against the 'inferior ones,' socially and politically."

—Not a single candidate for office in Kentucky, at the late election, who had been in the Confederate army was defeated. This is the result over which the Democrats of Ohio threw up their hats, and which they claim as a "great Democratic victory." And so it is.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

—The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin met at Madison on Wednesday, September 1. The Democratic Convention will assemble on the ensuing Wednesday, the 8th. Candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other State officers are to be nominated.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 32	MOON SETS	7 37
SUN SETS	6 23	HIGH WATER	3 11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUREORROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 24
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Aug 27
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via H	Aug. 28
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 28
Costora	London	New York	Aug. 28
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Aug. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 7
City of London	New York	Liverpool, via H	Sept. 7
China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 9
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 6
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 9
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 9
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas	Sept. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 11
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 11
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque David McNutt, McLellan, Liverpool, P. Wright & Sons.
Schr J. S. & L. C. Adams, Price, Liverpool, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. S. Mouton, Crowley, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Martha Nichols, Small, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, Plymouth, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr D. Collins, Townsend, Boston, do.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers—Mrs. G. H. Roth; Mrs. Eldridge and three children; Miss Reed; Miss Watson; Miss Oliver; Miss Addie E. Potter; Mr. E. Edis; Mr. J. N. Erwin; C. Scherwz; Mr. Collins and party of 3 gentlemen; Mr. S. P. Todd and wife; Mr. A. Strong; Mr. S. Wain; Mr. B. H. Wood; Mr. P. D. French; Mr. B. H. Browning and wife; Mr. Rockefellow; Mr. D. Foley; Mr. Hatch; Mr. F. B. Entriken; Mr. E. Deale; Mr. A. H. Tilden; Capt. D. Elwell and wife; Mr. Henry; Mr. C. O. Hoppen and wife; Mr. W. P. Bangs; Mr. Hatter; Mr. Duncan; Mr. Seawright; Mr. Neurn.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Norw. barque Prudentia, Geruldsen, from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Isabella Beurman, Kennard, 8 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig B. Young, Clifton, from New York.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Lochiel, Haskell, 6 days from Bangor, with lumber

Schr Grace Gordon, Field, 5 days from Choptank river, with railroad ties to Pennsylvania Central RR. Co.

Schr Fanny K. Shaw, Watts, from New York, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr Martha Nichols, Small, 4 days from New Haven, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Cherub, Fletcher, from New York, with salt to order.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr W. S. Mason, Lacey, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, from New York.
Schr Maracaibo, Henley, from New York.
Schr J. Griffith, Coombs, from New York.
Schr M. Smith, Preston, from New York.
Schr J. S. Moulton, Crowley, from New Haven.
Schr Paugnssett, Waples, from New Haven.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Providence.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, from Providence.
Schr M. E. Rankin, Fuller, from Boston.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, from Boston
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Johnson, from Boston.
Schr H. E. Rich, Church, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Blossom, Chatfield, from Boston.
Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, from Boston.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, from Pawtucket.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Taunton.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, from Portsmouth.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, from Lynn.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from Norwich.

Barque Elgin, arrived 4th inst. from London, is consigned to H. Karsten.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 7.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Wm. S. Boyd, with lime, for Chesapeake.
De Soto, with lumber to order.
Royal Arch, with wood, for Wilmington.
C. J. Rhoads, with lumber to order.
Fannie, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Cumberland, with grain and bark to Hoffman & Kennedy.
R. H. Hurst, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 5.—Brig M. Louise Miller, from Sagua for Philadelphia, has passed in. The brig Eastern Star, from Barbados for New York, was spoken off the Capes to-day—reported by pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell.

Brig Rover, from Philadelphia for Halifax, went to sea to-day. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Almera, Gross, and barque Desiah, Gilkey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 4th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, which cleared at Charleston 2d inst., for Philadelphia, was still detained there yesterday at 3 P. M.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York 5th inst.

Steamer Claymont, Robinson, hence, at Norfolk 3d inst.

Barque Blair Athol, Haynes, for Shields, sailed from Flushing Roads 20th ult.

Brig Martha A. Berry, Chase, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schrs Mary Ann McCann, Webster Kelley, Ida F. Wheeler, Viola, L. & A. Babcock, A. M. Aldridge, Cora Etta, B. F. Sparks, Clara Davidson, Dauntless, C. W. Locke, Mary J. B. Vandusen, Franconia, Deborah Jones, Matanzas, Angeline Vancleaf, and others, sailed from Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schrs J. A. Little, Little, hence for Lynn, and A. E. Safford, Powers, hence for Pawtucket, at New York 5th instant.

Schrs S. T. Baker, Brewster, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Safford, Powell, hence for Pawtucket, passed Hell Gate 5th inst.

Schr Bell Halliday, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 4th inst.

Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, hence at Richmond 4th instant.

Schr Reddington, Gregory, sailed from Richmond 4th inst, for Philadelphia.

Schrs Henry Harteau, Jones, for Middleton; Chas. E. Smith, Vance, for Boston; Ellen Barnes, Clifford, for Pawtucket; Sophie Ann, Baker; John Crockford, Davis; and Thos. Borden, Wrightington, for Fall River, all from Philadelphia, at New York 4th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Br. barque David McNutt, cleared yesterday for Liverpool by Messrs. Peter Wright & Sons, takes out 19,632 bushels wheat, in bulk; 2654 barrels flour; and 25 hhds. quercitron bark.

Schr J. S. & L. C. Adams, cleared yesterday for Liverpool by Messrs. D. S. Stetson & Co., has on board 19,492 bushels wheat.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 22 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	E. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 12

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FALL MEETING.

$10,000 Premiums in 3 Days. 47 Horses Entered.

First Day, Tuesday, September 7, 1869.

PURSE No. 1, $1000—Horses that have never beaten 3 minutes. Ten (10) entries same day.

PURSE No. 2, $2500—Horses that have never beaten 2·25. Four (4) entries.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, Sept 8.

PURSE No. 3, $1000—Horses that have never beaten 2·45. Eight (8) entries.

SAME DAY.

PURSE No. 4, $2000—For horses that have never beaten 2·30. Nine (9) entries.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

PURSE No. 5, $1000—For horses that have never beaten 2·35. Thirteen (13) entries.

SAME DAY.

PURSE No. 6, $2500—Free for all horses. Three (3) entries—American Girl, Lady Thorne, and Goldsmith's Maid.

Omnibuses will run every hour from Broad and Prime streets, commencing at 6 o'clock A. M., and every ten minutes, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

Cars leave the New York Depot, West Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, via Greenwich Point Branch, returning at 6 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at principal hotels and at the Office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street.

Horses will be called at 2 o'clock. Trotting commences at 2·15.

Restaurant on the ground.

Members and subscribers are respectfully requested to waive their privilege. Free list suspended.

Ladies not admitted without charge.

Tickets, $1. WILLIAM AMER, President.
R. STEEL, Secretary, No. 144 S. FOURTH St. 9 7 3t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON and GREENE Streets; entrance on Greene street (P. O. Box 1811),

NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1869.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, October 7, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States the following Ordnance stores, to wit:—

20,000 Scarlet Blankets.
25,000 Horse Brushes.
20,000 Surcingles.
6,000 yards Webbing.
30,000 yards 36-inch Cartridge Serge.
25,000 yards 38-inch Cartridge serge.
1,000 yards Flannel.
2,500 pounds Tow.
300 pounds White Yarn.
5,000 pounds Skirting Leather.
5,000 pounds Harness Leather.
4,700 pounds Russet Leather.
120 pounds Gusset Leather.
800 pounds Gum Arabic.
25 pounds Orpiment.
20,000 Blue Blankets.
20,000 Curry-combs.
2,500 Girths.
10,000 yards Planters' Linen.
2,000 yards Linen Duck.
1,000 pounds Saddlers' Thread.
600 yards Ticking.
500 pounds Cartridge Twine.
400 pounds Collar Leather.
75 Calf Lkins.
45 Morocco Skins.
500 pounds Bridle Leather.
150 pounds Deers' Hair.
19 quarts Laudanum.
10 pounds Prussiate of Potash.
10 pounds Sulphate of Potash.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department. Terms cash, in Government funds.

These stores are on hand at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Bidders will state in their bids whether they will receive the goods at New York city or West Troy, N. Y. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores."

Samples can be seen at Watervliet Arsenal or at this Agency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
9 6 6t Major of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.

R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A CARD.
THE FOUNT OF FASHION,
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
will be opened Saturday, the 11th instant,
No. 119 S. EIGHTH STREET,
with a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of the finest domestic and imported goods only, making a specialty of Kid Gloves, Neckties, Cravats, and Scarfs, in the most superior and varied styles. Introducing the novel features of presenting to the purchaser of twelve articles, the thirteenth; hemming all handkerchiefs purchased free of charge.
Umbrellas kept to hire for a trifle for general accommodation.
The patronage of friends and the public is respectfully invited.
Polite Saleslaides in attendance.
9 3 MRS. CUMMINGS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 6rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S D

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.

THE LATE MURDERS.

Let us no longer talk of the lawlessness of frontier life, or the superior precautions taken by a cultivated city for the protection of society. On Saturday Richard D. Carter was shot down in cold blood because he had done what he conceived to be his duty to the public, in insisting that a piece of work should be performed properly, and on Monday Mr. Brooks, a Detective Internal Revenue Officer, was attacked by two men who are believed to have been hired assassins, and so cruelly injured that his life is despaired of, because he had endeavored to serve the Government faithfully and conscientiously! Two such incidents, following close upon the heels of each other, may well agitate the community to its profoundest depths, and make men ask whether we are not "shooting Niagara" in real earnest.

That murders should be committed for any cause or provocation is bad enough, but men could not thus fall victims to the boldest and most unblushing ruffianism on account of their devotion to the public interests if there was not something fearfully rotten in the whole state of society, and a radical defect in our entire municipal system.

No circumstance was wanting to add to the enormity of the assault on Detective Brooks. As Venice had her hired bravos, ready to sell their daggers to any envenomed desperado who was wicked enough to plan a murder without being sufficiently courageous to execute it, it seems that members of the whisky ring in this city are also ready to dole out blood-money to assassins as well as bribes to faithless officials, and with a conjoined baseness and audacity which have rarely been equalled, the detective was stricken down while busily engaged in pursuing the routine of his daily labors.

It is becoming a question of vital moment in Philadelphia whether law-and-order-loving citizens or murderous villains are to be in the ascendancy. Beneath this issue all others pale into insignificance. We have already had repeated illustrations of the damnable fact that active and energetic officers can be well-nigh killed with impunity in this city, as a punishment for the unflinching discharge of their duty. But yesterday a city Alderman threatened before his fellow officials that a riot would be raised, club law established, and the streets reddened with blood if the election officers of the Fourth ward were not arranged to suit his wishes. And one master workman in the employ of the city, and one of the agents of the National Government, are murdered because they attempt to discharge their duties conscientiously. At this rate, faithful service to the public, which is now rare enough, will soon become entirely obsolete, and men in the pay of the municipal and National Governments will be compelled, on peril of their lives, to become the apologists and accomplices of negligent workmen and robbers of the public revenues.

Another probable cause of the growth of crime in Philadelphia is the inferior character of the detective police force as now constituted by Mayor Fox. The few men it contains who understand the artifices of the dangerous criminals of the day occupy subordinate positions, and though their assistance redeems the department from absolute imbecility, they are powerless to direct. Rascals of all grades can count confidently on gaining time for escape through the ignorance or blunders of men who have been entrusted with duties which they are unable to discharge. If the Mayor will stop to think for one moment, he will see how utterly impossible it is for some of the raw officials he has called to his aid to properly protect the community.

It is all very well to reform the Detective Department in the particulars where reform is necessary, but surely he does not need the judgment of a Daniel to teach him that the city should not be left to the guardianship of mere novices in the complicated art of battling against astute modern villainy.

We want not only one but dozens of examples to prove that law and order must prevail, and that no amount of political influence and legal chicanery can save desperadoes from the prison or the gallows. Every man who assaults a public official because he attempts to do his duty should be punished with tenfold severity, instead of being suffered to escape. A considerable portion of the present police force could be greatly improved by substituting better men, but above all, O Mayor Fox! don't postpone for another day the reorganization of your Detective Department on common sense principles, so that there may be a fair prospect hereafter that adroit and dangerous rascals will not all be suffered to escape.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The convention which recently met at Chicago, and resolved to form a National Temperance party, pledged to prohibition as a distinctive issue, will scarcely be able to gain many adherents in Pennsylvania. The people of this State have never regarded third parties with much favor. They prefer, as a rule, to promote any object they have at heart by exerting an influence upon the councils of the leading organizations which are already in the field, and even in the late convention this course was ably advocated by a large minority. Although many citizens favor prohibition in all the Northern States, distinct prohibitive parties have never attracted any considerable number of adherents outside of New England, but the earnestness with which the new movement is opposed by leading Republican journals in the West, indicates that they are fearful that some of their partisan followers may be captured by the proposed new organization. Whatever be the intention of its projectors, it is evident that it practically extends aid and comfort to the Democracy, who will not lose one man for every ten recruited from the ranks of their adversaries.

This fact being admitted at Chicago, the leading speakers complained that, while temperance had received some incidental aid occasionally from the Republican party, it was nowhere openly committed to prohibition, and nowhere willing to eject "dram-shop" men from its ranks. A New Jersey delegate said that when he wished to control the Republican conventions or caucuses of that State, he always found them "assembled in a lager beer saloon, and it was the same all over the country." An Illinois speaker said that "if the Republican party did not come up to time they would split it up and split it down." A speaker from Michigan denied that the Republican party had "ever inaugurated a measure of prohibition." A speaker from the old Bay State contended that the Republican party "had done nothing in Massachusetts for temperance, though Republicans individually had." A female orator from Minnesota said that "the new party would be built on the ruins of the Democratic and Republican parties, whose ruin was caused by whisky and lager." A speaker from Wisconsin claimed that "the first prohibitory law in this country was enacted by the Democratic party." Gerrit Smith, of New York, said that the Republican and Democratic organizations will both be "rum-soaked as long as they continue to be parties," and that "those of their number who would escape from their guilty responsibility from the dram-shop and its horrid work, cannot do so without sundering their connections with them." These and similar arguments overruled the protests of many of the delegates present against the formation of an entirely distinct political organization, and it remains to be seen how much influence they will exert upon the large body of temperance Republicans who have hitherto made their love for prohibition subordinate to their regard for their party.

The new organization proposes to agitate for effective legal prohibition by Congress, as well as the State Legislatures, on the ground that "the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization," and that its suppression is necessary to the "enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty, and private property."

Gerrit Smith proposes that no drink should be proscribed by name, but only such "as have power to intoxicate or madden the drinker;" and he thinks that juries should be left to pass judgment upon the deleterious qualities of any given liquor. Under this rule the old query whether lager beer intoxicates would become more pertinent than ever, but no sensible jury could doubt that many of the beverages sold as "whisky" and "brandy" inevitably madden the drinker. If it was believed that the new party would improve the character of these compounds, it is by no means impossible that it might gain some adherents from the ranks of the Democracy. Gerrit Smith seems to have advocated this plank for the special purpose of winning their favor; and although he did not succeed in having it incorporated in the resolutions, he embalmed it in his address. It is part of Smith's theory that "a drink that does not make crazy or madden, but only stupefies, the Government has nothing to do with, any more than it has with a dinner that stupefies;" and as lager beer and native wines might be excluded from his system of prohibition, there are many voters who would gladly second his efforts to prevent the sale of strychnine whisky and drugged brandy.

THE CASE OF JIMMY HAGGERTY.

Just as it seemed that Mr. Jimmy Haggerty was about to escape from the clutches of the law, under the two-term rule, because his friends had succeeded in spiriting away the chief witness for the Commonwealth, the District Attorney made a neat flank movement that did him decided credit. He moved for Haggerty's further detention on the ground that he had been pardoned out of the penitentiary on condition that he would leave the country. The counsel for Haggerty attempted to overcome the latter obstacle in the way of their client's happiness by endeavoring to show that he is not the identical Jimmy Haggerty that was pardoned, and that if he is, the condition is null and void, because the Governor has no power, they contend, to grant a conditional pardon. This last objection, however, is apparently overcome by a decision of the Supreme Court made about twenty-five years ago, to the effect that the Governor has full power to annex to a pardon any condition, and that the original sentence remains in full force if the conditions are not carried out.

This seems to settle the case of Mr. Haggerty, as there will doubtless be but little difficulty in identifying him with the Jimmy who received Governor Curtin's pardon, and who then preferred to take his chances in Philadelphia rather than to emigrate to foreign parts.

We hope sincerely that District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert will spare no effort to keep Haggerty now that they have got him. Their efforts thus far in this case entitle them to the regards of the community, and if they can only manage to put Jimmy into the penitentiary on any terms, they will confer a favor on the law-abiding people of this city that will not soon be forgotten.

The meaning of the disgraceful scene before the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, appears to be that the redoubtable McMullin desired that he should be permitted to name the officials to conduct the election in the Fourth ward, and his wishes being disregarded, he announced that the proposed officials would be prevented by force from discharging their duties. We believe that the law requires the appointment of election officers whose politics correspond with that of the respective precincts, and that, in accordance with this provision, a Democratic judge and one Democratic inspector were appointed in each Democratic precinct of the Fourth ward. But the men do not seem to have been of a sufficiently "red-hot" stripe to justify the belief that they would repeat the glaring frauds perpetrated in the Fourth ward at the last election, or that they would violate their oaths and disregard the promptings of their consciences for the sake of the party. Consequently, "club law" is to be established, honest election officers are to be "murdered," and a hundred dollars is to be bet that they will not be allowed to serve! This is the entertainment to which law-and-order-loving Philadelphians are invited by the roughs and rowdies who aspire to supreme rule, and who have already displayed their determination to erect on the ruins of popular government that worst of all despotisms, the dominance of murderous mobs and marauders!

The calamity at the Avondale Mine is one of the most distressing, touching, and destructive accidents that has ever occurred in this or any other country. There is a bare possibility that the two hundred men and boys may yet be saved, but at 9 o'clock this morning it was the belief of experts that they had all perished. While this terrible tragedy is immediately caused by the destruction of the breaker by fire, it would scarcely have been possible if the mine had been properly ventilated by other shafts. Every careful observer of operations in the coal regions comments upon the reckless and careless manner in which they are conducted, and the accidents which from time to time cause the destruction of many lives, and shock the community, are the inevitable result of criminal negligence. Now that they are coming thick and fast, the Legislature cannot too soon provide for the proper inspection of all mines, and the establishment of safeguards against further accidents.

The discussions before the Court of Common Pleas of the contested election cases are giving a timely warning of the necessity of a strict enforcement of the Registry law. They clearly indicate that in the Democratic precincts of the lower part of the city every conceivable form of fraud was resorted to for the purpose of swelling the vote of the Democratic candidates, and that every injunction of law and every consideration of honor and justice were flagrantly disregarded.

When all other appliances prove ineffectual, dangerous roughs seek to escape justice by tendering straw bail, and then fleeing from the confines of the State. On Monday it was discovered that the bail-goer of a detected incendiary had previously entered bail for a number of persons, who had nearly all escaped. Judge Ludlow at once adopted measures to have the outraged law vindicated, but the old trick will no doubt soon be revived again by a new operator.

OBITUARY.

General John A. Rawlins.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon occurred the death of Major-General John A. Rawlins, the Secretary of War. Two or three weeks ago, he was attacked with a hemorrhage of the lungs, but several times during his illness it was thought that the complaint had been mastered, and on last Tuesday afternoon he attended a meeting of the Cabinet, at the special request of the President, but against the advice of his physician. The exertion incident to this is thought to have brought on a relapse, and hastened the hour of his death. The fatal malady is traced partially to a severe cold which the late Secretary contracted in 1863, while in the army, from the effects of which he never wholly recovered.

John A. Rawlins was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on the 13th of February, 1831. By the paternal side he was descended from a family of Virginians that removed into Missouri, where his father married. Both his father and mother are still living, and are residents of the town of Galena, Illinois. Of the large family of eight boys and one girl, only one, a brother, died previous to the late Secretary. General Rawlins received a common school and academic education, for which he was entirely indebted to his own exertions under very adverse circumstances, and until nearly twenty-three years of age lived on a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In November, 1853, he entered the law office of J. P. Stevens, of Galena, where he made the acquaintance of President Grant. In October, 1854, he was admitted to the bar, and, opening an office, commenced the practice of his profession, in which, although he did not make a fortune, he was tolerably successful.

Previous to the outbreak of the war, General Rawlins held no public offices, his time being devoted chiefly to the practice of his profession. He had, however, participated actively in political movements for some years. In politics he was a strong and bitter Democrat, and wielded considerable influence in the councils of the party. In 1860, he received the Democratic nomination for Presidential Elector for the First Congressional district of Illinois, on the Douglas ticket, and during the celebrated campaign of that year frequently spoke in favor of his Presidential candidate, earnestly denouncing the Republicans and their principles. But as soon as the Southern Democracy rose in arms against the nation, Rawlins deserted their ranks. A few evenings after the firing on Fort Sumter, a large public meeting was held in Galena, participated in by both Republicans and Democrats. Grant, then an ex-captain of the regular army, was called to the chair. A prominent Democrat who was present took the stand and began to talk about "Republican responsibility for the war," and of "compromises," when the Hon. E. B. Washburne rebuked him by exclaiming:—"Mr. Chairman, any man who will try to stir up party prejudices at this time is a traitor." At the same moment Rawlins entered the hall, and loud cries called him to the stand. He advanced and made a speech lasting half an hour, and ending with these words:—

"I have been a Democrat all my life; but this is no longer a question of politics. It is simply country or no country. I have favored every honorable compromise; but the day for compromise has passed. Only one course is left us. We will stand by the flag of our country, and appeal to the God of battles."

A few evenings afterwards Rawlins and Grant encountered each other at another public gathering, and Rawlins proposed that they should get up a company of volunteers. "As you have seen service," Rawlins is reported to have said, "you shall be captain, and Rowley and I will toss up to see which shall be First Lieutenant." The Galena company was raised, but Grant was not elected Captain, and Rawlins got no First Lieutenancy. Grant soon found employment at Springfield in connection with the recruiting service, and Rawlins remained for a short time at home, anxiously watching the course of events and awaiting his opportunity. It soon came. Grant had gone into the field as a Colonel, to be quickly promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship. Rawlins was becoming impatient, and was about to enter the service as Major of the 45th Illinois Volunteers, which became known to fame as the "Lead Mine Regiment," when, in August, 1861, he read in the newspapers that he had been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain. Soon after he received from General Grant, to whom he had been indebted for his appointment and was ordered to report, an order assigning him to duty on his personal staff. The order was dated September 8, 1861, but in consequence of the recent loss of his wife, he was unable to join General Grant until the 15th. On that day he reported for duty at Cairo, Illinois, and from that day to the 11th of March, 1869, when he was commissioned and confirmed as Secretary of War, he was constantly by the side of Grant, following him through all his campaigns, and being present with him at the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, the Tallahachie expedition to Oxford, Mississippi, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, the crowning victory of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, North Anna, Pamunkey, Totoobatomoy, Cold Harbor, and the front of Petersburg and Richmond. General Grant was soon led to repose the most unlimited confidence in his judgment and executive abilities, and in November, 1862, appointed him to the position of his chief of staff, which he retained until his induction into the office of Secretary of War. At Culpepper Court House, Va., General Grant presented him with a sash, as an evidence of his high regard, accompanying it with the following note:—

"This sash—worn by me in all my battles and campaigns from and including the battle of Belmont to and including the capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863—is presented by me to Brigadier-General John A. Rawlins, my chief of staff, in evidence of my appreciation of him as an officer and friend.

"U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General."

February 16, 1862, Captain Rawlins was promoted to the position of Major, and August 11, 1863, to that of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. On March 3, 1865, he was confirmed by the United States Senate as Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, to date from February 24, 1863. The special enactment of Congress creating the office of Chief of Staff to the Lieutenant-General commanding the army made General Rawlins, who was appointed to the position and continued in it after the creation of the rank of full General for the benefit of Grant, a Brigadier-General in the regular army. When General Rawlins was transferred to the War Department, this position, by request of General Sherman, was abolished. As already stated, General Rawlins, who had entered the army in robust health, contracted a severe cold in 1863, and at the close of the war was still suffering from its effects. Consumption finally set in, and last winter, in consequence of his continued poor health, he was obliged to reside for some time in the extreme northern part of the country, but in February last he returned to Washington, apparently improved. On the 11th of last March he assumed the duties of Secretary of War, and administered the affairs of the office to the general satisfaction of all parties, becoming extremely popular at the national capital. But his bodily infirmities continued to interfere with the duties of his office, and finally assumed the serious and fatal form already noted. In his death President Grant has sustained the loss of a firm friend and a trusted confidant, while the country has lost an earnest and faithful servant. As the head of the War Department, he was the very opposite of Secretary Stanton. He was merely the mouth-piece of the President, without a will of his own that could conflict with the policy of his superior; yet so thoroughly familiar was he with the views and wishes of his chief that his presence at the head of this important branch of the public service was practically equivalent to the immediate supervision of the President himself. He had been earnest, honest, and faithful to Grant and to the country in this, as in all the other responsible positions which he filled during the past eight years, and the loss occasioned by his death will fall with equal weight on both. While reflecting the views and enforcing the policy of the President, he still brought to the discharge of his duties a high order of executive ability, which enabled him to dispose of the routine business in the promptest and most satisfactory manner; and the earnestness with which he seconded the efforts of the President and General Sherman to inaugurate a system of economy in the vast machinery of which he was the head, gave promise of lasting benefit to the public service.

The circumstances attending Secretary Rawlins' death were of the most distressing character. In his last hours he asked repeatedly for the President, whose departure from Saratoga had been delayed by the contradictory nature of the despatches preceding the one which at last announced that his faithful friend and comrade in arms was beyond the reach of human skill. His first wife, by whom he had two daughters, both still living, as already stated died in the summer of 1861, just as he was about entering upon his military career. During the Vicksburg campaign he made the acquaintance of Miss Hurlbut, his second wife, who became a mother scarcely a week ago. She is a native of Danbury, Conn., and was an involuntary resident of the beleaguered town. After the capitulation, General Grant established his headquarters at the house in which this lady was residing, and in this way his then Chief of Staff was brought in contact with the future companion of his life. Mrs. Rawlins has for some time past been lying ill at her old home in Danbury, and in this way the death-bed of the Minister of War lacked the comforting presence of both the woman and the man who were nearest to his heart.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, September 6, 1869.

Whereas, James J. Brooks, a detective officer in the service of the United States Government, and a resident of the city, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was this day cowardly shot, with the intent to assassinate him, by two or more wickedly disposed persons, in a store situated in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, about 2:30 P. M. The assassins hastened to a chaise with two horses attached, which was in waiting close by the scene of outrage, and which, after the dastardly deed was done, was driven furiously, the driver lashing his horses, up Front street to Callowhill street, thence to St. John street, thence to Buttonwood street, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden street, thence to Fairmount Park, where the trace so far has been lost—

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby offer a reward of

($1000) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty perpetrators of this dreadful act.

The attention of all good citizens is called to this outrage, and their assistance is most earnestly invoked.

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 7 Mayor of Philadelphia.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 3 4f

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

9 6 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1869-70.

The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14.

The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21. Apply at the College Building, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth.

9 4 9t ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., President of Faculty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1869.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the persons who assaulted and shot JAMES J. BROOKS, United States Revenue Detective, on the 6th inst., or for information that will lead to their arrest and conviction.

A proportionate reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person concerned in the said assault and shooting, or for information that will lead to such arrest and conviction.

E. M. GREGORY,
9 7 3t United States Marshal.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

Troy, Bradford county.....Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, " .....Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county.....Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
Geo. W. Hamersley, M. G. Quay, W. J. P. White, S. E. Gwinner, } Secretaries.
8 30 19t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, the 6th September, 1869, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.
9 7 4t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1869.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 WILLOW Street, the following distillery, apparatus, and appurtenances, viz.:—

1 Steam Engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc.

The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue.

JAMES N. KERNS,
8 28 10t Deputy Collector and Distraining Officer.

J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 30§

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 12 4 tu th f 3t

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
9 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

THE FALL CLOTHES BUSINESS!

Hark ye! neighbors! Good folks all!
Fine Fall Clothes, at GREAT BROWN HALL!
Clothes for Autumn, rich and nice!
Splendid goods, at lowest price!

Clothes for lads: for youth; for age;
Gorgeous patterns! All the rage!
Young folks, old folks, great and small,
Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothes for stout men and for thin;
Clothes for boys to study in;
Clothes for short men, clothes for tall;—
Every kind at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothing sure to fit you well;
See the price! How cheap we sell!
Come and see the goods for Fall!
Splendid goods at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Unparalleled Satisfaction

Is the portion

Of everybody

Who buys Fall Clothing

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

SECOND EXCURSION

AROUND NEW YORK BAY

AND THIRTY MILES UP THE HUDSON RIVER TO SING SING.

Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on

Thursday, September 9, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3·00; Gentleman and Lady, $5·00.

Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 311 and 328 Chesnut street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 9 6 3t*

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

WHOLESALE OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1869.

CARY, LINCOLN & CO.

Will open on this date to the MILLINERY TRADE a full line of

French Pattern Bonnets and Hats,

ALSO, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, ETC. ETC.,

Comprising all the LATEST NOVELTIES OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

CARY, LINCOLN & CO.,

(Late Wood & Cary),

9 7 2t No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
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J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE IMPROVED

BALTIMORE

Fire-Place Heater,

With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with

MR. S. S. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,

For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,

JOHN S. CLARK,

NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.

Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 1mrp

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House,

No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.

The house is 22 feet front, three story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bath-rooms on the second and third, and water closets on first, second, and third floors, and every modern convenience.

The lot is 22 feet front by 240 deep to Latimer street, on which there is a fine coach house, and stabling for four horses.

The house was built and finished in the most complete manner for the present owner, who occupied it about a year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.

Furniture new, and will be included, if wished.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, IF DESIRED.

APPLY ONLY TO

J. NORRIS ROBINSON,

At Drexel & Co.'s,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1228, 30 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,

8 31 No. 138 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 834 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT OR for Sale, in the neighborhood of SPRUCE and TWENTIETH Streets, four stories front, with three story back buildings, replete with modern conveniences; lot 18 feet by 100 to a back outlet 4 feet wide. Address JONES, P. O. Box No. 2053. 9 4 3t*

COAL OIL.

Law Defied and Life Imperilled.

Only One Specimen in Six Found Non-Explosive—How the Oil Inspector Takes Care of Himself.

The newspapers of New York city are agitating the question of an appointment of an Inspector of Kerosene Oil, in consequence of the many lamentable accidents constantly resulting from the explosions of kerosene and other so-called coal oils. In seven months, fifty-five accidents have occurred in that city from such explosions, resulting in twenty-three deaths, eighteen serious injuries, twelve slight injuries, and a pecuniary loss of $48,425. In Philadelphia such sad occurrences are so frequent as to be startling; but in the absence of accessible data even the approximate numbers cannot be obtained. Where deaths are not immediately resultant upon such accidents, no coroner's investigation is had, and no official record is made; also, in the case of the vast majority of minor injuries, the facts never reach the general public at all. To ascertain the reasons of such constant accidents in Philadelphia, where an official inspector exists, a careful investigation has been made, solely to promote the best interests of the community. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining reliable material, and the opposition of a portion of the trade to communicate the sought-for facts has been so evident as to excite suspicion. The facts presented are reliable, and by no means sensational.

As we propose to press our investigations further, the co-operation of private citizens is earnestly requested. Let every one acquainted with the facts of any explosions of such burning oils communicate at once their knowledge to the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, that the fullest reliable statistics of the actual accidents thus occasioned in Philadelphia during the past year may be prepared and submitted to his Excellency the Governor. In thus acting, each individual will help to root out the causes of such deplorable massacres, and will also conscientiously discharge the duties of law-abiding citizens to see the laws honestly and faithfully executed.

Nature of the Oils.

The constituents that go to make up illuminating oils, commonly called coal oils, are so numerous, and the marketable products are so obscurely described, even in scientific works, that a few words of explanation may be of use in regard to the articles on sale.

Petroleum, or rock oil, the liquid, inflammable bituminous substance that is furnished by the wells in Western Pennsylvania, is known to all. It is liquid, opaque, and black, and its obnoxious odor makes its storage a nuisance in any neighborhood. The dreadful conflagration that occurred at Ninth and Washington streets some years since, when the streets ran streams of flaming oil and many persons were burned to death, testified so undeniably to the danger of storing large quantities of this oil in built-up districts that the Legislature next session wisely banished it to the suburbs. This crude petroleum is not fit for burning in lamps, but from it is extracted illuminating fluids that are the cheapest known. Our refiners, by the use of sulphuric acids, etc., refine and deodorize it, thus fitting it for home use by the removal of its fetid odor.

The first product that passes the still in distillation is gasoline. It is so volatile, its particles are held together as a liquid by so slight an affinity, that but a very slight application of heat will free it. Consequently some of its practical uses are most dangerous, even when careful precautions are taken; yet it is sold as an article of fuel, to be used in stoves for burning coal oil. Only a few days since, a young girl seventeen years of age, Lizzie Kessler, living at No. 1125 Jefferson street, while making a fire with gasoline in a stove manufactured for burning coal oil, was so severely burned by her dress taking fire that her life is despaired of. This accident was caused by the oil giving off vapor at the ordinary temperature of the air, and the inevitable explosion of this vapor on the application of a flame.

Benzine is the second product, flowing after the first at a higher heat. It is thin, transparent, and of a pale color. Its odor is pungent and fetid, and will not be forgotten by any of the careful housewives who vainly hope to remove grease stains by rubbing this in. It is very inflammable, burning with a smoky flame; so inflammable, indeed, is it that when a current of hydrogen gas is passed through the fluid, or through a sponge moistened with it, it will burn with an intensely white light. It gives off a vapor at very low temperatures, and the ordinary air charged with it will explode and burn brightly on the application of a fire.

Theoretically, gasoline and benzine may be obtained separately on the first distillation; but in actual refining they are almost invariably run off together in one compound. This combination is classed under the general name of benzine, and it is evident to all that its use is even more dangerous than when the extremely volatile properties of gasoline have been eliminated. This compound is "cut off" or run off from the still when the hydrometer indicates gravity from 68 to 70 degrees Beaume. Gasoline by itself would be "cut off" at about 76 degrees, and benzine proper at about 65 degrees; refined petroleum burning at the standard point, 110 degrees Fahrenheit, would be "cut off" at from 60 to 62 degrees Beaume. Sometimes the uneliminated benzine is sold to other refiners, who remove the gasoline by a second distillation, so as to obtain it for the manufacture of gas in small quantities for families distant from city gas works, while in other cases the benzine, containing all the dangerously explosive qualities, is sold at retail, or is used to adulterate the standard oil. Gasoline is worth at wholesale about twenty-five cents per gallon, while either class of benzine is generally "a drug" in the market at an average price of eleven cents per gallon.

The next product of the continued distillation, all the water having now passed off, is refined petroleum, which is commonly bought under the name of coal oil. Very many of the trade give it the name of kerosene, but that article is properly a trade oil, distilled from bituminous coal, and of it we have nothing now to say, as the first almost monopolizes the market by selling at two-thirds the price. This coal oil, so called, if honestly freed of all its volatile properties in the manner described, is perfectly safe as a burning oil. It has been scientifically determined that if an oil will not burn until sufficient heat has been applied to raise it to a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, it may be used without danger of an explosion; but if the oil will burn at any point below 110 degrees, its use is fraught with danger to property and life. Refiners can furnish this as much above or below par as they please, and oils are often sold at 120, 130, and 140 degrees, and higher. The higher the standard the greater the price, as the benzine and other volatile substances thrown out are made in quantities so much beyond the demand that they are at times sold below cost. The lower the standard the lower the price to the consumer, the greater the adulteration with benzine, and the probability of accidents increased in a frightful ratio. The wholesale price of standard oil is about thirty-five cents per gallon. With the products from the residuum of paraffine, and paraffine oil used for lubricating machinery, this article has nothing to do.

Scientific Test of Coal Oils.

In order to fairly test the character of the refined petroleum retailed for home consumption in this city, six sample pints were bought at random by the writer from as many different stores, in the same manner as the poorer classes who do not use gas buy the oil from time to time. These were bought at the following times and places:—

No.	Name.	Locality.	Bought.	Price.
1.	C. Thomas,	No. 106 Market street,	Aug. 25	5c.
2.	No name	Thomson st. and Marlborough,	" 30	5c.
3.	W. Condon,	No. 1223 Marlborough street,	" 30	5c.
4.	W. H. King,	No. 256 Girard avenue,	" 30	5c.
5.	G. Bennett,	No. 539 Richmond street,	" 30	6c.
6.	J. H. Parker,	Eleventh and Market,	" 30	6c.

These samples were at once offered for examination to Messrs. T. W. & J. M. Lockwood, No. 127 Walnut street. These gentlemen are inspectors and gangers of oil, and their commercial reputation for exactness is unquestioned by the entire trade. All the tests were made in our presence; the specific gravities were obtained by Arnaboldt's hydrometer, and the others were obtained by Tagliabue's instrument. This instrument, which is universally in use for testing the marketable standard of these oils, consists of a small metal vessel having an under plate to support a spirit lamp, and an overhanging metallic cup containing water drawn off at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere for each test. Submerged in this water is a glass cup, which is filled with the oil to be examined, and within which hangs the bulb of a thermometer with the degrees on the Fahrenheit scale accurately marked on glass. The plain theory of the process is, that the heat of the lamp-flame passes from the metallic cup to the water, and thence is given to the oil in an intensity indicated by the thermometer; but in practice much skill is required to obtain the exact figures. The vaporizing point, which must always be below the burning point, is obtained in low grade or adulterated oils by holding a lighted slip of paper over the oil. In cases of adulterated oils, it may flash at the ordinary temperature, while at other times it must be first heated; and the burning or ignition point of the oil itself is simply a continuation of the process. The specific gravities do not afford a test of practical value. The results of these tests were as follows:—

No.	Locality.	Specific Gravity.	Flashing Point.	Burning Point.
1.	No. 106 Market street,	47	..	78
2.	Thompson & Marlboro'h,	46	88	94
3.	No. 1223 Marlborough st.	47	78	87
4.	No. 256 Girard avenue,	47	..	75
5.	No. 539 Richmond street,	46	..	78
6.	Eleventh and Market,	46	105	1112

What These Figures Mean.

It will be noticed that in three of these samples, Nos. 1, 4, and 5, the flashing points are not given. This is owing to the startling fact that they were so inflammable as to defy any test but that of a complicated chemical analysis. These vapors caught fire on the mere presentation of a match in the open air, and would without doubt have burned almost as readily if the weather had been the depth of winter, and the mercury standing at zero. Only one of these samples stood the test of experiment, refusing to burn at 112 degrees. Of the others, only one came within 16 degrees of the safety point required by law; the next was 23 degrees inferior, while the others ranged from 32 to 35 degrees of adulteration.

A moment's consideration will show the revelations of fraud and of disaster contained in these figures. Five-sixths of the coal oil sold in this city for burning in lamps—if conscientious, practical trials afford any criterion for judging—may be fairly believed to be so adulterated and so fraudulently sold in violation of statute law as to endanger the life of any who may use it. When it is considered, besides, that these burning oils are used for economy's sake, mainly in the families of those of the poorer classes who know next to nothing of their explosive natures, the surprise that so many lamentable accidents occur changes to a wonder that they are not far more frequent. Very many that the public never hear of are occurring at little intervals. Items like the present, however, which is from our local columns of last Thursday, are by no means scarce:—

"About 10 o'clock last evening, a coal-oil lamp exploded in the house of Mr. Clymer, No. 247 Diamond street, in the Nineteenth ward. In attempting to extinguish the flames the dress of Mrs. Clymer took fire, and she was seriously burned. Policeman Morgan, of the Eleventh district, ran to the assistance of the burning woman, and although he succeeded in putting out the fire, he received severe burns on his left arm and hand. Mrs. Clymer lies in a precarious condition."

The following item from the *Public Ledger*, of April 29, may be considered an average instance of the accidents to which such explosive compounds expose the trustful users:—

"About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a serious accident occurred at No. 1207 Alder street, by the ignition and explosion of a tin can containing coal oil. The premises are occupied by the families of Mr. Edward Brophy, and a widow named Margaret Roach. Mrs Roach was absent yesterday from her residence, and left her daughter, Johanna Roach, aged fourteen years, in charge of her apartments. During her absence, Johanna was engaged in baking bread, and the fire having gone down she placed some wood on the coals, and poured coal oal from a tin canister upon the wood to quicken the fire. The oil ignited, and the canister exploded, setting fire to the girl's clothing. She ran into the yard shrieking for help, when Mrs. Brophy hastened to her rescue, and endeavored to extinguish the flames, but her own clothes took fire, and she in turn cried for assistance. Her cries attracted the attention of her husband, who endeavored to extinguish the fire, but in so doing he was also badly burned about the hands and arms. Johanna Roach was burned over her entire body, face and tongue. The injuries of Mrs. Brophy extended from the waist up to her neck. Several physicians were summoned, and they pronounced Miss Roach to be in a hopeless condition, the flames having been inhaled by her. They were also of the opinion that the injuries sustained by Mrs. Brophy rendered her case almost hopeless, while the injuries sustained by Mr. Brophy were not dangerous. The occurrence caused quite an excitement in the neighborhood, and policemen had to be detailed to keep the crowd out of the house."

These plain recitals of facts tell more vividly than mere rhetorical sentences could do the dangers to which so large a class of this city's population are exposed—exposed, too, in wanton defiance of the law; for such accidents would not and could not occur if the oils reached the standard point of safety, 110 degrees.

The Law of Inspection.

On the 14th of February, 1868, Governor Geary signed and approved "an act authorizing the Governor of Pennsylvania to appoint an Inspector of refined petroleum, kerosene, and burning oils in and for the city and county of Philadelphia." It contained these provisions of special importance:—That no refined petroleum, kerosene, or burning oils, except oils in bond or for export beyond the city limits, should thereafter be kept for sale in Philadelphia the fire test of which shall be less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, to be determined by an inspector using Tagliabue's or other well-defined instruments; said inspector to be appointed by the Governor for three years, and to be authorized to employ such clerks and deputies as may be requisite for the carrying out of the business of such inspection and for the provisions of this act, to be paid by him out of the fees of his office; said inspector to file an oath or affirmation, and to file a bond in the penal sum of $20,000 to well and truly perform the duties of his office and to carry out the provisions of this act; said inspector to receive, and collect ten cents for each barrel or package inspected and branded by him; "and the said inspector, or his deputy, is hereby empowered to enter any place or building where oils are kept for sale, except United States bonded warehouses and places where oil is stored for shipment beyond the limits of this city, for the purposes of such inspection and the carrying out of the true intent and meaning of this act."

Section second prescribes that any violation of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500 and one year's imprisonment, besides a seizure and public sale of the oils fraudulently branded or adulterated.

How It Passed.

In this connection may be stated the notorious fact that Robert M. Evans, the present inspector, was the framer of this bill and the person who secured its enactment into a law. His ostensible plea was that such an office was absolutely necessary owing to the frequency of coal oil explosions; and that he, having been practically engaged in that trade, was a most competent person for the appointment. He achieved his object; the office was created and he was appointed. But in the case of no other public official have the charges of bribery and wholesale bargaining for legislative votes been more widely commented upon by the general public as in reference to this act. Some have gone so far as to name the definite amounts thus paid out, but it has varied with each individual speaker. We are now simply chronicling the fact that upon the passage of his bill this matter was the subject of public conversation and that several days since, more than eighteen months afterwards, it was still commented upon and definite sums stated.

Another fact as undeniable as the former, is the bargaining with members of the Legislature to appoint their friends as deputies if the bill was passed. Subsequently nearly a dozen and a half of these deputies were appointed and allowed to brand oils with the inspector's stamp. This hackneyed dodge, however, has now come to be skilfully used by the politicians having city passenger railways and other like facilities at their command. Instances are known where men have been put on cars as conductors the day before election and discharged the day after; but Mr. Evans was not so hard-hearted, and allowed his deputies several weeks' grace before decapitation.

The Doings of the Inspector.

Startled by the constant accidents from coal oil explosions, believing that if the provisions of the law were strictly carried out such accidents could not occur, and somewhat dubious as to the exact qualifications that "Fighting Bob" of City Councils possessed for rigorously enforcing in all cases the requirements of the law of inspection, a great deal of time has been given to a fair and close investigation of the trade, with the object of ascertaining what are the deficiencies, and who is responsible for them. We found one deputy was now considered sufficient to inspect the large wholesale lots of petroleum used in the local trade of Philadelphia, and to see that no adulterations were sold; this single deputy was Jacob Evans, brother of the inspector. The income of the office was estimated at from three to five thousand dollars, but all the probabilities are that this estimate is an understatement.

The following facts were also ascertained:—1. Among the early deputies appointed by Inspector Evans were George Rempshaw, then proprietor of the Reliance Oil Refinery, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, close by Sharp's rifle factory, and William M. Stilie, who had an interest in his brother's works at Hestonville. The grossness of the appointment of men to inspect and brand oil in the very districts that contained their own refineries is so suggestive that the oil trade of Philadelphia, and the public as well, should demand a change. 2. Some months since a Mr. Brooks, who had served as a deputy to the Inspector, made charges to Governor Geary that Inspector Evans was in the habit of leaving his official brands at some of the refineries. These accusations have never been publicly investigated; but when it is considered that the stamp of inspection is the only legal safeguard an honest dealer has in buying refined petroleum, the magnitude of the charge and the turpitude of the offense cannot be exaggerated. 3. Lots of oils that have been inspected and stamped as being up to the legal standard, 110 degrees Fahrenheit, have been subsequently sampled by purchasers in this city, and handed over to Messrs. Lockwood for inspection. By the same apparatus as used by the Inspector, these gentlemen have certified that such oils have varied largely from the official brand, running as low as 80 degrees and as high as 130. The business of these gentlemen is almost exclusively given to examining of oils for export, to be used beyond the limits of the Inspector's district—thus their business cannot on their part conflict with the Inspector's operations—and they have achieved a reputation for exactness and faithfulness that challenges denial or hint of suspicion from any house in the oil trade. The only explanation that Inspector Evans gave, on having such extraordinary variations mentioned to him, was that the article must have been adulterated after his inspection; but it is, to say the least, an instance of extraordinary negligence that, on learning of such cases, he did not make any attempt to seize the oils offered in the market in violation of the act he was appointed to enforce. 4. Although all oils used in the limits of Philadelphia are required to be officially inspected, yet such official brand is not considered by the trade as a commercial indication of what the article really is. In many cases where the oil is thus branded and intended for home use, jobbers prefer to pay Messrs. Lockwood to make a special test, rather than to abide by the official one, although the charge for that is four times that of the private agent; and in cases of shipments East or abroad Inspector Evans' certificate would not be of the slightest credit. What if such a reputation was borne by the Director of the Mint?

5. In one instance Inspector Evans examined and threatened to seize a lot of oil as below the standard; but when the certificate of Messrs. Lockwood attesting to its being 112 degrees was shown to him, he withdrew the charge, virtually acknowledging their inspection more exact than his own. 6. One seizure of goods and trial of an alleged offender has been had by the Inspector in his eighteen months' term of office. This was the case of Silas Fuller, then in business at No. 1029 Market street, charged with a misdemeanor for selling what he called "combination fluid," which, it was alleged, contained a large proportion of benzine. The trial consumed parts of two days, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. This acquittal was owing to the vagueness and looseness of the law in reference to such fluids, and the responsibility for its inefficiency rests upon the party who fathered it. Not another instance of a public prosecution of offenders has occurred, although accidents are of frequent occurrence. 7. The accurate tests as given above of coal oils sold at retail, show that a very large proportion is unfit for use, and that families might as well use gunpowder as some oils sold. Yet, although the duty of the Inspector is to examine such oils sold at retail, and to seize such vile adulterations, the undeniable fact is that these admirable provisions of the law are not attempted to be enforced, and that the sole idea the Inspector appears to have of his office is that its intent is to enable him to tax each and every barrel of refined petroleum consumed in Philadelphia ten cents for his private purse. Although the wholesale price of standard coal oil for burning is 33 to 35 cents a gallon, and the retailers are supplied by middle men, or "wagon men," who must make a profit, yet the surprising fact that retailers sell oil by the pint at 5 cents, equal to 40 cents a gallon, seems to be unknown to the Inspector, or at least of no practical importance.

What Must Be Done.

Life and limb are certainly not rated at too high a price, when for the sake of selling an explosive oil at a penny a pint less than a good article can be afforded, adulterations are kept in stock and sold—if the tests made are a fair indication—by five-sixths of the couple of thousand groceries in our midst. "The City of Brotherly Love" forsooth! It had better be christened the City of Brotherly Maiming and Wholesale Slaughtering, Licensed by Law! What guarantee of safety from conflagrations have citizens who live close to stores where such explosive compounds are kept on hand? and how great risks are insurance companies content to stand for ordinary premiums to obtain such questionable protection?

Whether these adulterations in burning oils are made by refiners, by wagonmen or by retailers, is not at present the point of greatest importance, and may be dwelt upon at some future time. But upon the facts plainly presented one inference is unavoidable to all conscientious men. The present Inspector is wholly incompetent for the position he holds, the duties of the office are not administered in the true intents of the law, and the public are wantonly exposed to fireside butcheries. If the act be extended to embrace some low-grade oils that now escape, and be honestly and efficiently carried out, the community will have cause for thankfulness; but at present the administration of the office is a curse and a shame to the community that sanctions it. Governor Geary has a duty to perform in this matter, a duty that cannot be neglected without peril in the future, and should not allow mere political partisanship motives to prevent the immediate removal of Robert M. Evans from his office as Inspector of Oils.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Casi Caspari

are a newly married couple. Mr. Caspari is an Italian by birth, a native of Albany, and a vender of Italian curiosities. Mrs. Caspari is a lovely New York virgin. After the marriage ceremony had been performed the bride and bridegroom rode out to Manhattanville in the city passenger cars, partook moderately of the good things of the season, and returned to their hotel in Laight street by 8 o'clock. By that time, however, the regular supper hour was over, and Mr. and Mrs. Caspari accordingly went to a neighboring restaurant, where they ordered some stewed eels and hard cider. These dainties being disposed of, they retired to bed in good condition, and sooner or later fell asleep.

In the morning, however, Mr. Caspari went forth to his daily toil, and Mrs. Caspari prepared herself for a pensive promenade along Broadway. Whilst the pensiveness of her promenade was at its height, a French lady (whose maiden name was Helen O'Flaherty) accosted her, charged her with being a pickpocket, and handed her over to a policeman. In vain Madame Caspari wept and implored. The French lady was too much for her. She swore that while riding in the cars, at 9 o'clock the previous evening, she suddenly missed her purse, and at the same moment saw Mrs. Caspari leaving the car; that she instantly got up and followed, but was unable to overtake her.

This was Madame O'Flaherty's testimony before the Court. Meanwhile Mr. Caspari had heard what had happened and came rushing to his wife's rescue. By this time it was 4 o'clock, but the Court agreed to keep open till 5, to avoid, if possible, incarcerating Mrs. Caspari over Sunday. The hour that remained was very well employed. A few minutes before 5 Mrs. Caspari, who had meanwhile paid a visit to the keeper of the restaurant, returned in the company of that gentleman, who certified that at the hour Mrs. O'Flaherty had asserted her pocket-book to have been taken, Mrs. Caspari was in his restaurant, eating the stewed eels and drinking the hard-cider. The flushed bride was therefore honorably discharged, and Mrs. O'Flaherty left the court-room in ignominy.

I am aware that I shall create a thrill by the announcement that

Mr. John Lester Wallack,

since his return from Europe, sports, upon full dress occasions, a blue swallow-tail coat, with velvet collar and gilt buttons; a white vest, with rich fancy buttons; black knee-breeches, with imperceptible buttons; and black silk stockings, with no buttons at all. In the specialty of legs, Mr. Wallack is far in advance of other young men of fashion; he is only fifty years of age, and yet his calf has not lost its pristine size, nor is his natural force abated.

It is rumored in theatrical circles that

Our Miss Laura Keene

is to become the manageress of your New Chesnut Street Theatre. This may be news to your Quaker City theatre-goers, as it was understood that Mrs. Garrettson had obtained the lease from the owner of the establishment. This may be merely a rumor, and I give it for what it is worth. If it should prove true, your citizens can congratulate themselves on having so able a directress, and so estimable a lady and good actress, as Miss Laura Keene.

Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning was devoted by

The Employes of Madame Demorest

to a floral welcome to that lady on the occasion of her return from Europe. Madame D. is one of the institutions here. She is well known, and favorably known, to all the newspaper people, and takes pains to make them her friends. She gives her employes more holidays than the employes of any other metropolitan milliner enjoy. Yesterday they received her heartily and liberally. The reception rooms were laden with the fragrance of flowers. They were like one big flower-basket, with champagne bottles hidden in it. Madame D. herself made a speech, in which she declared that she had had private interviews with Fashion at her headquarters in Paris, and that in the future she should always have on hand the latest importations at the most reasonable terms.

Among

Newspaper Changes

I might mention that Mr. Robert W. McMillan has resigned the city editorship of the *Evening Express*, and that Mr. Ronald Macdonald has become night editor of the *Times*. He left the *Democrat* to assume that responsibility, and on Saturday evening the editorial *corps* of the *Democrat* gave him a prandial farewell at French's.

A Spiritualist

of the fancy name of Clair de Evere (*not* Clare Vere de Vere) has been lecturing at Dodworth Hall and talking to deceased friends of certain of the more susceptible among the audience. The said audience was mainly composed of a number of wild-eyed gentlemen with lank hair, thick legs, and fat spectacles, who looked like female men trying to be strong minded. ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 630 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FANCY—NOBBY—PLAIN.

The opening of new styles of material for the

FALL AND WINTER OF

1869,

BY CHARLES STOKES,

proves conclusively that he is the

LEADER OF FASHION,

being as usual in the advance with his modes for the coming season.

The immense assortment now arranged for the inspection of the public eclipses any ever exposed for sale in this city, comprising as it does, all styles of

PLAID CHEVIOTS, PLAID BANNOCKBURNS, PLAID CASSIMERES,

PLAIN CHEVIOTS, PLAIN BANNOCKBURNS, PLAIN CASSIMERES,

FANCY SCOTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,

FANCY AND PLAIN BEAVERS, TRICOTS, DIAGONALS,

Every variety and shade of Cassimeres and Cloths for

FALL OVERCOATS.

In fact his assortment is full up with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

His corps of Cutters the most tasty and skilful.

PRICES REASONABLE.

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand at the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9¾ in., per doz.	$2'00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	1'50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1'25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2'25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1'50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4'00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4'75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces	15'00
White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	30'00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7'50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

GOOD BYE TO

OUR SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR A FEW DAYS

BEFORE OPENING THE

GRAND STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,

WE WILL SELL WHAT REMAINS OF OUR

SUMMER ASSORTMENT

AT PRICES THAT SHALL COMMAND THEIR

READY SALE!

Everybody knows the inconvenience and loss attending the "carrying over" of a large stock of goods, so we have determined to clear all our shelves and counters of the clothing still remaining on them before offering to the public the grand result of the last three months' preparation for our Fall and Winter trade. To do this

WE OFFER,

AT THE

PEOPLE'S OWN PRICES,

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING

EVER KNOWN IN THIS MARKET.

COME AND SEE ABOUT IT,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Note.—The stock slightly wet at the fire, No. 818 and 820 Chesnut street, will be brought to this house and sold at unheard-of bargains.

MARRIED.

JONES—WILSON.—On August 17, at the Parsonage of the Front Street M. E. Church, No. 1013 N. Front street, by the Rev. T. W. Simpers, Mr. THURSTON N. JONES to Miss REBECCA D. W. WILSON, all of this city.

WINTER—COLLINS.—On Sunday evening, August 29, at the Parsonage, No. 1550 Franklin street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. GEORGE W. WINTER and Miss MARY ELLA COLLINS, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BUCHANAN.—On the 6th instant, JAMES A. BUCHANAN, M. D., in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Forty-fourth and Spruce streets, West Philadelphia, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Woodlands.

GEISLER.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. CHRISTIANNA B., wife of the late Charles Geisler, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Front and Norris streets, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MARRINER.—At Trenton, N. J., September 5, Rev. GEORGE K. MARRINER, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Independence Lodge, No. 55, I. O. of I. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, S. K. Marriner, No. 1318 N. Nineteenth street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

O'NEILL.—On the 8th instant, JOHN O'NEILL, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 770 S. Sixth street, above Catharine, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

WILL DISPLAY

FALL IMPORTATIONS

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

9 4 3t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS,

DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS.

NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALSO,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS

ALL WIDTHS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

8 31 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Tools Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 1 TH Street, below Chesnut, 2 8 6p§

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 4 19 rp§

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

3 4 thstarp§ E. S. EARLEY

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A Good WATCH DOG. Call or address

9 4 No. 171 QUEEN Street, Germantown.

JOURNALISM IN TENNESSEE.

BY MARK TWAIN.

The editor of the Memphis *Avalanche* swoops thus mildly down upon a correspondent who posted him as a radical:—"While he was writing the first word, the middle word, dotting his i's, crossing his t's, and punching his period, he knew he was concocting a sentence that was saturated with infamy and reeking with falsehood."—*Exchange.*

I was told by the physician that a Southern climate would improve my health, and so I went down to Tennessee and got a berth on the *Morning Glory and Johnson County War-whoop*, as associate editor. When I went on duty I found the chief editor sitting tilted back in a three-legged chair with his feet on a pine table. There was another pine table in the room, and another afflicted chair, and both were half buried under newspapers and scraps and sheets of manuscript. There was a wooden box of sand, sprinkled with cigar stubs and "old soldiers," and a stove with a door hanging by its upper hinge. The chief editor had a long-tailed black cloth frock coat on, and white linen pants. His boots were small and neatly blacked. He wore a ruffled shirt, a large seal ring, a standing collar of obsolete pattern and a checkered neckerchief with the ends hanging down. Date of costume, about 1848. He was smoking a cigar and trying to think of a word. And in trying to think of a word, and in pawing his hair for it, he had rumpled his locks a good deal. He was scowling fearfully, and I judged that he was concocting a particularly knotty editorial. He told me to take the exchanges and skim through them and write up the "Spirit of the Tennessee Press," condensing into the article all of their contents that seemed of interest.

I wrote as follows:—

"SPIRIT OF THE TENNESSEE PRESS.

"The editors of the *Semi-Weekly Earthquake* evidently labor under a misapprehension with regard to the Ballyhack railroad. It is not the object of the company to leave Buzzardville off to one side. On the contrary they consider it one of the most important points along the line, and consequently can have no desire to slight it. The gentlemen of the *Earthquake* will of course take pleasure in making the correction.

"John W. Blossom, Esq., the able editor of the Higginsville *Thunderbolt and Battle Cry of Freedom*, arrived in the city yesterday. He is stopping at the Van Buren House.

"We observe that our contemporary of the Mud Spring *Morning Howl* has fallen into the error of supposing that the election of Van Werter is not an established fact, but he will have discovered his mistake before this reminder reaches him, no doubt. He was doubtless misled by incomplete election returns.

"It is pleasant to note that the city of Blatherville is endeavoring to contract with some New York gentlemen to pave its well nigh impassable streets with the Nicolson pavement. But it is difficult to accomplish a desire like this since Memphis got some New Yorkers to do a like service for her, and then declined to pay for it. However, the *Daily Hurrah* still urges the measure with ability, and seems confident of ultimate success.

"We are pained to learn that Colonel Bascom, chief editor of the *Dying Shriek for Liberty*, fell in the street a few evenings since, and broke his leg. He has lately been suffering with debility, caused by overwork and anxiety on account of sickness in his family, and it is supposed that he fainted from the exertion of walking too much in the sun."

I passed my manuscript over to the chief editor for acceptance, alteration, or destruction. He glanced at it and his face clouded. He ran his eye down the pages, and his countenance grew portentous. It was easy to see that something was wrong. Presently he sprang up and said:—

"Thunder and lightning! Do you suppose I am going to speak of those cattle that way? Do you suppose my subscribers are going to stand such gruel as that? Give me the pen!"

I never saw a pen scrape and scratch its way so viciously, or plough through another man's verbs and adjectives so relentlessly. While he was in the midst of his work somebody shot at him through the open window and marred the symmetry of his ear.

"Ah," said he, "that is that scoundrel Smith, of the *Moral Volcano;* he was due yesterday." And he snatched a navy revolver from his belt and fired. Smith dropped, shot in the thigh. The shot spoiled Smith's aim, who was just taking a second chance, and he crippled a stranger. It was me. Merely a finger shot off.

Then the chief editor went on with his erasures and interlineation. Just as he finished them a hand-grenade came down the stove-pipe, and the explosion shivered the stove into a thousand fragments. However, it did no further damage, except that a vagrant piece knocked a couple of my teeth out.

"That stove is utterly ruined," said the chief editor.

I said I believed it was.

"Well, no matter—don't want it this kind of weather. I know the man that did it. I'll get him. Now here is the way this stuff ought to be written."

I took the manuscript. It was scarred with erasures and interlineations till its mother wouldn't have known it, if it had had one. It now read as follows:—

"SPIRIT OF THE TENNESSEE PRESS.

"The inveterate liars of the *Semi-Weekly Earthquake* are evidently endeavoring to palm off upon a noble and chivalrous people another of their vile and brutal falsehoods with regard to that most glorious conception of the nineteenth century, the Ballyhack Railroad. The idea that Buzzardville was to be left off at one side originated in their own fulsome brains—or rather in the settlings which *they* regard as brains. They had better swallow this lie, and not stop to chew it, either, if they want to save their abandoned, reptile carcases the cowhiding they so richly deserve.

"That ass Blossom, of the Higginsville *Thunderbolt and Battle Cry of Freedom*, is down here again, bumming his board at the Van Buren.

"We observe that the besotted blackguard of the Mud Springs *Morning Howl* is giving out, with his usual propensity for lying, that Van Werter is not elected. The heaven-born mission of journalism is to disseminate truth—to eradicate error—to educate, refine, and elevate the tone of public morals and manners, and make all men more gentle, more virtuous, more charitable, and in all ways better, and holier, and happier—and yet this black-hearted villain, this hell-spawned miscreant, prostitutes his great office persistently to the dissemination of falsehood, calumny, vituperation, and degrading vulgarity. His paper is notoriously unfit to take into the people's homes, and ought to be banished to the gambling-hells and brothels where the mass of reeking pollution which does duty as its editor, lives, and moves, and has his being.

"Blathersville wants a Nicolson pavement—it wants a jail and a poor house more. The idea of a pavement in a one-horse town with two gin-mills and a blacksmith shop in it, and that mustard-plaster of a newspaper, the *Daily Hurrah!* Better borrow of Memphis, where the article is cheap. The crawling insect, Buckner, who edits the *Hurrah*, is braying about this business with his customary loud-mouthed imbecility, and imagining that he is talking sense. Such foul, inephitic scum as this verminous Buckner are a disgrace to journalism.

"That degraded ruffian Bascom, of the *Dying Shriek for Liberty*, fell down and broke his leg yesterday—pity it wasn't his neck. He says it was "debility caused by overwork and anxiety." It was debility caused by trying to lug six gallons of forty-rod whisky around town when his hide is only gauged for four, and anxiety about where he was going to bum another six. He fainted from the exertion of walking too much in the sun!' And well he miggt say that—but if he would walk *straight* he would get just as far and not have to walk half as much. For years the pure air of this town has been rendered perilous by the deadly breath of this perambulating pestilence, this pulpy bloat, this steaming, animated tank of mendacity, gin and profanity, this Bascom! Perish all such from out the sacred and majestic mission of journalism!"

"Now that is the way to write—peppery and to the point. Mush-and-milk journalism gives me the fan-iods."

About this time a brick came through the window with a splintering crash, and gave me a considerable of a jolt in the middle of the back. I moved out of range—I began to feel in the way. The chief said:—

"That was the Colonel, likely. I've been expecting him for two days. He will be up now, right away."

He was correct. The "Colonel" appeared in the door a moment afterwards, with a dragoon revolver in his hand. He said:—

"Sir, have I the honor of addressing the white-livered poltroon who edits this mangy sheet?"

"You have, sir. Be seated, sir—be careful of the chair, one of the legs is gone. I believe I have the pleasure of addressing the blatant, black-hearted scoundrel, Colonel Blatherskite Tecumseh?"

"The same. I have a little account to settle with you. If you are at leisure, we will begin."

"I have an article on the 'Encouraging Progress of Moral and Intellectual Development in America' to finish, but there is no hurry. Begin."

Both pistols rang out their fierce clamor at the same instant. The chief lost a lock of hair, and the Colonel's bullet ended its career in the fleshy part of my thigh. The Colonel's left shoulder was clipped a little. They fired again. Both missed their men this time, but I got my share, a shot in the arm. At the third fire both gentlemen were wounded slightly; and I had a knuckle chipped. I then said I believed I would go out and take a walk, as this was a private matter and I had a delicacy about participating in it further. But both gentlemen begged me to keep my seat and assured me that I was not in the way. I had thought differently, up to this time.

They then talked about the elections and the crops a while, and I fell to tieing up my wounds. But presently they opened fire again with animation, and every shot took effect; but it is proper to remark that five out of the six fell to my share. The sixth one mortally wounded the Colonel, who remarked, with fine humor, that he would have to say good morning now, as he had business up town. He then inquired the way to the undertaker's, and left. The chief turned to me and said:—

"I am expecting company to dinner, and shall have to get ready. It will be a favor to me if you will read proof and attend to the customers."

I winced a little at the idea of attending to the customers, but I was too bewildered by the fusillade that was still ringing in my ears to think of anything to say. He continued:—

"Jones will be here at 3. Cowhide him. Gillespie will call earlier, perhaps—throw him out of the window. Ferguson will be along about 4—kill him. That is all for to-day, I believe. If you have any odd time, you may write a blistering article on the police—give the Chief Inspector rats. The cowhides are under the table; weapons in the drawer—ammunition there in the corner—lint and bandages up there in the pigeon-holes. In case of accident, go to Lancet, the surgeon, down stairs. He advertises—we take it out in trade."

He was gone. I shuddered. At the end of the next three hours I had been through perils so awful that all peace of mind and all cheerfulness had gone from me. Gillespie had called, and thrown *me* out of the window. Jones arrived promptly, and when I got ready to do the cowhiding he took the job off my hands. In an encounter with a stranger, not in the bill of fare, I had lost my scalp. Another stranger, by the name of Thompson, left me a mere wreck and ruin of chaotic rags. And at last, at bay in the corner, and beset by an infuriated mob of editors, blacklegs, politicians, and desperadoes, who raved and swore and flourished their weapons about my head till the air shimmered with glancing flashes of steel, I was in the act of resigning my berth on the paper, when the chief arrived, and with him a rabble of charmed and enthusiastic friends. Then ensued a scene of riot and carnage such as no human pen, or steel one, either, could describe. People were shot, probed, dismembered, blown up, thrown out of the window. There was a brief tornado of murky blasphemy, with a confused and frantic war dance glimmering through it, and then all was over. In five minutes there was silence, and the gory chief and I sat alone and surveyed the sanguinary ruin that strewed the floor around us. He said:—

"You'll like this place when you get used to it." I said:—

"I'll have to get you to excuse me. I think maybe I might write to suit you after a while, as soon as I had had some practice and learned the language—I am confident I could. But to speak the plain truth, that sort of energy of expression has its inconveniences, and a man is liable to interruption. You see that yourself. Vigorous writing is calculated to elevate the public, no doubt, but then I do not like to attract so much attention as it calls forth. I can't write with comfort when I am interrupted so much as I have been to-day. I like this berth well enough, but I don't like to be left here to wait on the customers. The experiences are novel, I grant you, and entertaining, too, after a fashion, but they are not judiciously distributed. A gentleman shoots at you through the window and cripples me; a bomb-shell comes down the stove-pipe for your gratification, and sends the stove door down my throat; a friend drops in to swap compliments with you, and freckles me with bullet holes till my skin won't hold my principles; you go to dinner, and Jones comes with his cowhide, Gillespie throws me out of the window, Thompson tears all my clothes off, and an entire stranger takes my scalp with the easy freedom of an old acquaintance; and in less than five minutes all the blackguards in the country arrive in their war paint and proceed to scare the rest of me to death with their tomahawks. Take it altogether, I never have had such a spirited time in all my life as I have had to-day. No. I like you, and I like your calm, unruffled way of explaining things to the customers, but you see I am not used to it. The Southern heart is too impulsive—Southern hospitality is too lavish with the stranger. The paragraphs which I have written to-day, and into whose cold sentences your masterly hand has infused the fervent spirit of Tennesseean journalism, will wake up another nest of hornets. All that mob of editors will come; and they will come hungry, too, and want somebody for breakfast. I decline to be present at these festivities. I came South for my health—I will go back on the same errand, and suddenly. Tennessee journalism is too stirring for me." After which we parted with mutual regret, and I took apartments at the hospital.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.
The first term of the College year will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 15, at 10 o'clock. Applicants for admission will apply for examination at 10½ o'clock. Students may pursue either the course of studies for the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS or the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, in which the Ancient Languages are not studied, but additional time is given to the Mathematics and the Modern Languages, or they may pursue such separate studies as they desire, and which the Faculty may approve.
Fees for either of the full courses THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS a term, payable in advance.
9 6 9t FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2026 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.
Circulars may be had on application at No. 242 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 15.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 13 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers, to its old pupils found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
8 16 mwf 6w JAMES W. ROBINS, Head Master.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY,"
S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stœver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
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PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The Impressions Professor Morton Made, and the Impressions Made on Him.

The Philadelphia Photographer, published by Benerman & Wilson, at Seventh and Cherry streets, contains in its September number four photographs of different phases of the great solar eclipse, August 7, 1869, together with a full report of the Government astronomical and photographic expedition sent to Iowa to observe and photograph the eclipse. Those who were not privileged to see the great phenomena will be much gratified by these. There are two views before, one during, and one after totality.

We present from Professor Morton's vivid and exact paper the following extracts:—

We were now told by the astronomers that the moon would soon reach the sun. Plates were prepared at once ready to get a picture of first contact. Professor Watson was to signal by lifting his hand at the moment. Our plate was in the camera and the slide drawn, while we watched for the signal. Up went the hand; click! went the stop, and the first exposure was made, the plate showing on development the least contact, looking like the impression made upon an apple by the thumb when testing its ripeness. Negatives were then made at intervals of five to ten minutes until totality took place, and after totality until the eclipse was ended and over.

"Totality will occur in six minutes," cried Professor Watson, as agreed. "Totality will occur in six minutes," we re-echoed to our co-laborers in the dark-room, and soon after the plates began to appear. Totality came, lasted two minutes and forty-eight seconds, and four exposures were made. There being plenty of men to work their parts all things worked smoothly and well, and our expedition was a grand success!

Three of our party, however, were martyred to science, and these were the men in the dark-room. More persons living in the United States have seen Niagara or the Mammoth Cave or the Yo-semite Valley than have seen a total eclipse, and it will be A. D. 1901 before another can be seen, yet these men stuck to their work like heroes and saw nothing of the totality.

And now, how shall we convey to our readers an idea of what a total eclipse is like? We were continually interrupted making exposures, yet between them we witnessed—a grand, an awe-inspiring sight, which we shall never forget. How shall we describe it?

In the year 1842 there was a total eclipse of the sun visible in the south of France. Arago tells us that at Perpignan nearly 20,000 persons, smoked glass in hand, stood ready to witness it, and shouted aloud when it came. Had we the descriptive power of those 20,000 we could not describe our impressions during totality. We had read many descriptions of a total eclipse; had studied up the matter with photographic views of one; thought we knew just what to expect and how it would look. Our information on the subject only added to our surprise.

Our position enabled us to watch the progress of the eclipse nicely. About a quarter of an hour after contact the diminution in the light began to be quite perceptible, and near totality the air became so much cooler that having a linen coat on we wished for a warmer one. The air seemed as it does when a storm is gathering overhead. A bank of clouds in the south, which were not visible when the sun was shining fully, now began to assume color—first a silver glare, then grey, then yellowish, and finally a bright orange-red color. The blue of the sky changed into various colors too, and our companion's faces began to assume rather a livid appearance. The changes were very gradual. With our mind upon our work, anxious lest we should fail, we had less opportunity to watch the phenomena than we desired, but what we saw we remembered. Totality took place. It was dark, but not the darkness of night. These pages could hardly be read at the time. We have seen moonlight nights brighter than it was then. We could all readily see to do our work. As we had chances to lift our eyes upward, oh what a sight met them! A moment before and the narrowest rim of the sun was shining so brightly the eye could not gaze upon it without pain. Now, the struggle is over for the moment; the moon has gained the mastery and the sun is eclipsed! The light had passed away instantly, like the flames of a great fire sometimes do when, with the grand leap upward, they fall suddenly, mastered by the water thrown upon them—like the snuffing of a candle in a dark room.

There, hung in the heavens, aye, between heaven and earth, upheld by the hand of God, were the two great orbs face to face. A great round shadow; all around it a brilliant circle of light, of a brownish golden color, broken here and there at irregular intervals by the brighter pink protuberances of irregular size and shape, crowned by the glorious corona, glorious and bright, shooting its sheafs of rays in all directions, weakest where the protuberances were largest, but all-inspiriting, awe-inspiring, wonderful, glorious, making one feel that our Creator must be near at hand to bring about such a display of His wondrous and almighty power. Silence reigned. Nothing could be heard but the counts of the astronomers, and the click of our drop as each plate was exposed. There it hung, a great picture displayed by the Almighty to His creatures. Oh, what a sight! We looked overhead once, and our eyes met several stars which seemed to rebuke us for looking at them. The same feeling of reproof came over us as the great protuberance on the lower edge of the sun was looked at time and again. Four plates had now been exposed; and now, as we looked, "God said let there be light, and there *was* light," for then came a bright dazzling flash of light, triumphant, like the victor of some great conquest; like the leaping of the waters as they reach the falls at Niagara; like the joy that broke upon the heart of the aggrieved father at the sight of the returned prodigal; like the scene that followed when our Saviour said, "Lazarus, come forth!" The battle was decided, and the sun the victor. The people who had crowded around hailed the victor with shouts of triumph loud and long. The shadow moved rapidly on as if chagrined, and the light began to grow brighter and brighter. The mighty god of the day had only been mastered for a moment, as it were, to come out more brightly, warmly, and genially, to scatter his blessed light upon us.

Ah! how little can what we have written give you an idea of the glory of that phenomenon.

The Protuberances.—Examination of the negatives show us that five seconds was more than sufficient to secure all the details of the protuberances, although it gave no decided indication of the corona.

The development proceeded slowly in all but a few spots, where very massive prominences were located, and thus it was not thought, at the moment, judicious to try shorter exposures; but, in the light of our present experience, we would judge that exposures of even one or two seconds, with persistent development, such as could be best carried out on albumenized plates, would be of value to secure details in the rounded and massive prominences which appear at some points.

It is a curious coincidence that in this case, as well as in the pictures made by De la Rue in 1860, and the German and English party last year, all the more interesting prominences are situated on the border of the sun furthest from the advancing moon, and are thus best shown in the pictures first exposed.

The most conspicuous prominence is that which, at a hasty glance, seems to resemble the letter x, but, on more careful inspection, is perceived to be like an ear of corn. It consists of a solid central mass inclined at angle of about 45 deg. to the normal at the solar surface, and with three branches from near its upper end, one sweeping backwards in a direction generally parallel to the solar surface, another forward, as concerns the direction of the general mass, and a third branching out a little below and running in the same direction as this last. The appearance of the main body, which is of a spindle shape, and with spiral markings, is highly suggestive of a vertical motion which has swept these whiffs of light matter into their peculiar positions.

It was believed by several observers that this object moved rapidly while they were watching it; but as the same positions are shown in the eight different negatives taken at Burlington and Ottumwa, which contain it, there can be no doubt of its permanent character. It appears, however, beyond doubt, that motion, amid the light surrounding the sun, was observed, as there is much accordant testimony on the subject. But this motion, as we shall presently see, there is every reason to believe, existed in the corona, and not in the prominences, which, however, might easily have the appearance of movement, if seen against a background of shifting light. To this subject we shall refer again when speaking of the corona.

Immediately to the right of this ear of corn is seen a region of soft light, among which rise two similar spindle-shaped masses, inclining towards the corn ear.

To the left appears a mass of rolling cloud, disposed in beautiful streams and curls, like the smoke from a bonfire or burning meadow, swept gently towards one side by a light wind. In connection with these are some small masses, entirely detached and floating above the general body, as was the case in De la Rue's pictures.

Other solid nodular masses appear at other points, but the next most notable prominence is one which attracted the attention of all observers, and appeared to occupy a position on the lowermost edge of the sun. It is most clearly shown in the last pictures taken at each station, and resembles in shape a great whale with a body made up of dense cumulus cloud-matter, with a long tail clinging close to the solar edge, and stretching some 40,000 miles along. The length of the entire mass is about 110,000 miles, and the height of its more bulky portion about 28,000 miles; while its length being about 70,000 miles, we would have for its cubic capacity, assuming that its extent in the remaining direction is equal to its height, about 54,880,000,000,000 cubic miles.

To the right of this, and only showing its entire length in the last picture of each series, is a caterpillar-like mass of cloud-matter, very much like the solid rolls of horizontal vapor which are sometimes seen passing over a sheet of water. At one end rises a projecting head, but the rest clings closely to the solar edge, and is indented with ring-like divisions, giving it much the aspect of a huge worm.

The Corona.—The Ottumwa pictures, of long exposure, are the only ones which give us any idea of the true structure of the corona; but they do more than I had hoped in this respect. One of them, the last and longest exposed, gives almost as full a development to this object as I remember to have noticed with the naked eye. The curved structure of the rays is most marked, and the varying intensity with which they are emitted in different points.

The most distinct outbursts of the corona light are evidently associated with those prominences which are of a pointed and flame-like shape; those of a massive description, on the contrary, seeming to cast a shadow on the corona. This, we think, is to be noticed in De la Rue's pictures.

These facts have peculiar significance when taken in connection with others developed by observations made during this same eclipse. In the first place, Professor E. C. Pickering, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was with our party at Mt. Pleasant for the purpose of making various physical observations, found that while the sky was strongly polarized all around close up to the corona, that object itself was not a source of polarized light.

The instrument employed was a tube, having at one end a large plate of quartz, and at the other a double image prism of Iceland spar, made in the manner known as the prism of Rochon.

On looking through this at the corona, the entire circle was in field with a part of the surrounding sky, and two entirely distinct images of the entire area were seen, the corona in both being colorless, but projected on a ground of tints, complementary in the two images.

This would certainly indicate that the light of the corona was not reflected sunlight. With a spectroscope arranged to analyze the entire light from the totality phase, Professor Pickering also found no dark lines in the spectrum. This also points in the same direction.

It would thus seem almost certain that the corona is simply an electric discharge, no doubt varying with great rapidity, as we see in the case of the aurora; and to its variations we may attribute those apparent motions of the prominences which have been observed by so many, but which our large series of photographs so conclusively shows not to have any actual existence.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
9 22

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1869,
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·27 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.
For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.
An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.
Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN
For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accomm dation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and 6·35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·25 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.
The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.
Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.
A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
7 Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 1·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·30 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·54 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·35 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 9·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.
Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 5·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 8·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 8, and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8, and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philade phia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Faust" by the Richings Troupe.

Faust is one of the operas in which the old Richings combination succeeded most decidedly. Their first performance in it was a somewhat dubious experiment, for they had previously confined themselves almost exclusively to works of a much less exacting character; but to the surprise of themselves apparently no less than of the public, they made a decided hit, and the enthusiasm manifested by the audience on the occasion was something to be remembered. Thereafter, *Faust* continued to be one of the most popular works in the Richings *repertoire*. The opera itself is a remarkable composition. Unlike most attempts of the kind, it fairly illustrates the theme, and Goethe's *Faust*, like Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, would seem to be a subject particularly ill adapted for musical treatment. No one familiar with *Faust*, however, can fail to perceive that by some rare instinct of genius the composer has succeeded in catching the spirit of the great poem, and, what is equally remarkable his work combines all the elements of popularity while it satisfies the highest critical demands. *Faust* is an opera that is tolerably sure to please if but reasonably well rendered. If it is given in first-class style throughout, there is scarcely a more impressive work upon the stage. Popular as *Faust* is, however, it is scarcely as well adapted as some others for the opening night of a new season, and for introducing a new and untried company to the public. The leading *roles* are exceedingly difficult, while they do not enable the artists to display the full extent of their vocal abilities as well as some others. This was shown last night by many imprrfections that the general merits of the performance induce us to attribute to nervousness on the part of some of the singers, and to the feeling of uncertainty and novelty that must necessarily prevail on such an occasion.

All the artists, the new comers as well as the established favorites, were well received by the audience on their appearance, and generous encouragement was given throughout the whole performance The hit of the evening was made by Mr. Henry Drayton, who gave a most masterly personation of "Mephistopheles." As a piece of acting it was much superior to Mr. Campbell's rendition of the same *role*, and it may fairly be put in comparison with the great effort of Hermanns. Mr. Drayton has evidently made a careful and artistic study of the part, and his conception of the disguised fiend differs essentially in many particulars from that of Hermanns'. It is less devilish, and it has more of the subtle tempter about it. The "Mephistopheles" of Hermanns will always be a most impressive performance, but the conception of Mr. Drayton appears to have more of the elements of greatness about it. There was a certain stiffness and awkwardness in some of Mr. Drayton's attitudes and gestures which might be objected to, but these might easily be the inequalities of an embarrassing occasion and not inherent defects, and they detracted but little from the real merits of the performance. Mr. Drayton has a bass voice of fine musical quality, and he produced the deep notes of his *role* without difficulty, while the clearness and emphasis with which he enunciated every word was a matter for special admiration. Mr. Drayton will be remembered by many of our citizens on account of the series of pleasant parlor operas which he and his wife gave here some ten years ago. He established himself then as a superior artist, and Mrs. Bernard is particularly fortunate in securing him, as he promises to be one of the most valuable members of her troupe.

Mr. Henry Haigh made a very favorable impression in the early scenes of the opera, but either his voice or his confidence failed him as the performance progressed.

In the garden scene and subsequently he was extremely weak, both as regards his acting and singing. Mr. Haigh's voice is a tenor of good quality, but for some reason he seemed unable to control it last evening and while not disposed to pass a hasty judgment on the strength of a first performance in a new country, and before a strange audience, we scarcely imagine that he will supersede Mr. Castle in the regards of the public.

Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler, who sustained the part of "Siebel," has a good *mezzo soprano* voice, and she gave a creditable rendition of the *role* entrusted to her. It was as good as the average of "Siebels" that we are accustomed to, while it was far below the personation of Mrs. Seguin. But then Mrs. Seguin is a very superior artist, for whom it would perhaps be impossible to find a substitute of equal gifts. Mrs. Bowler sang the flower song very nicely and obtained an *encore*.

Mrs. Bernard sustained the part of "Marguerite," and as the public are familiar with her representation of this character, it is not necessary to dwell upon it. Last evening Mrs. Bernard did not act or sing with as much spirit and animation as usual, until the church-yard scene, when she seemed to warm up to her work, and she rendered the difficult passages, where the lost girl struggles with the temptations of the fiend, with real dramatic power.

Mr. James Arnold, who has a good baritone voice, which he does not always use with as much skill as he might, appeared to much advantage as "Valentine," and made a better impression than he has done hitherto in anything that he has undertaken.

Making all due allowance for the difficulties of the occasion, the performance last night was a success. The new combination will compare favorably with the old one, and when it gets thoroughly into training, it will doubtless be able to render most of the peras in a creditable and satisfactory manner.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers in "Reaping the Tempest."

Despite the disagreeable sputter of rain last evening, a large audience greeted Mrs. D. P. Bowers, on her first appearance during the present season, at the Walnut Street Theatre. The play presented was a new one, from the French—Frenchy. It is a sensational piece, entitled *Reaping the Tempest; or, Marguerite the Wanderer*. Although moulded on the French idea, and thoroughly characterized by the French spirit, the scene is laid in Germany, in preference to Paris, doubtless for the sake of the effective contrast in colors which the provincial German costume affords. "Marguerite," the heroine, is married to an industrious blacksmith, "Jean Paul Bergen," to whom and to her child she proves faithless, sowing the wind throughout the first act in company with the graceless "Count de Rendorf." The second act brings retribution, according to the immemorial custom both on and off the stage, the "Count" casting off the miserable woman to make room for his lawful wife. In the third act figures the avenger, "Jean Paul" having the poor satisfaction of thrusting a sword through the body of the "Count," while "Marguerite" is smitten with blindness through the agency of a flash of lightning, as she catches a passing vision of her child. In the fourth act comes the atonement, with "Jean Paul" in grief through the abduction of his child, and in prison by reason of that hasty sword thrust, while "Marguerite" floats about the world in poverty and blindness. In the fifth and last act all hands reap the tempest, but the curtain descends upon a tableau not altogether wretched. "Marguerite" has discovered her child and rescued her from the prowling mountebanks who had stolen her, and finally comes upon "Jean Paul," just released from prison, who is now mourning for her as dead. Immediately after they are reconciled, "Marguerite" gives up the ghost, and the thing is consummated.

This medley of *East Lynne* and *The Stranger* has the decided merit of being well arranged, and at frequent intervals there is afforded an excellent opportunity for working up an effective scene of deep dramatic distress. This opportunity is never neglected by Mrs. Bowers in the *role* of "Marguerite," whose power, as is well known, lies chiefly in this particular line. The audience were in thorough sympathy with her from first to last, and were free and hearty in their plaudits.

For the rest, Mr. J. C. McCollom performed the part of "Jean Paul" in a so-so manner, frequently overdoing the thing, as is his fashion. Mr. Benjamin C. Smith, as the "Count de Rendorf," made his first appearance in this city. The sword of "Jean Paul" did not put him *hors de combat* a minute too soon to gratify the audience. Miss Rose Wood, who, we believe, occupied a subordinate and silent position on the boards of the Arch some years ago, likewise made her first appearance in a speaking *role*, in the part of "Leopoldine," the wife of the "Count de Rendorf," and impressed the audience very favorably, both by her voice and manner. The comic business of the piece, in the hands of Mr. Owen Fawcett as "Zahn" was creditably performed, and Little Nellie in the child's part did remarkably well. Putting it all together, *Reaping the Tempest* presents no novelties in situation, but is brisk in action and effective in arrangement and the satisfactory manner in which it is, as a whole, performed, will warrant several repetitions.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings English Opera Troupe will appear this evening in Auber's opera of *Fra Diavolo*, with Miss Blanche Ellermann as "Zerlina." The cast will also include Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. Henry Drayton, Henry C. Peakes, James A. Arnold, and Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler.

To-morrow *Il Trovatore* will be given.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening in the new sensational drama of *Reaping the Tempest*.

AT THE AMERICAN Manager Fox has made a decided hit by the engagement of the Kiralfy troupe of Hungarian dancers, who appeared last evening to a large audience who received them in a most enthusiastic manner. These performers are undoubtedly the most remarkable in their particular line that have ever appeared in this country. They are thorough artists, and their dancing, while it differs materially from that commonly seen, has a grace, a dash, and a spirit of its own that is fascinating and inspiring. The troupe consists of eleven persons, two men and nine women, all of whom are first-class dancers. The leaders of the troupe are Mad'lle Haniola and her two brothers, all of whom have fine, intelligent, and unmistakably Hungarian countenances, and apart from its individual merits, their dancing is attractive and fascinating from the contrast that it offers to what we are usually accustomed to. This troupe achieved an immense success in New York, and unlike many of the New York sensations that are turned over to us after they have had their day in that city, they fully deserve all the applause that has been bestowed upon them. The impression they made last evening was unmistakable, and they will doubtless continue to attract crowds to the American as long as they remain there.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

—Mr. William E. Sinn, well known as the late manager of the Chesnut Street Theatre, has assumed the charge of the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, which was opened last night under his auspices. The inauguration of Mr. Sinn's new enterprise was an immense success, the house being filled to repletion almost as soon as the doors were opened, so that the sale of tickets was stopped shortly after half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Sinn is an enterprising manager, and we hope that he will be able to keep this sort of thing up for the balance of the season.

—De Bar's Opera House, St. Louis, was opened a few evenings ago for the season, with Mr. John Collins, the popular Irish comedian, as the star of the occasion. One of the St. Louis papers speaks thus of Mr. Collins' appearance:—

"The first appearance of Mr. Collins, and the inauguration of the season, drew a large attendance to this establishment last evening. There must have been at least nine hundred dollars in money taken at the box office. Those who recollect Mr. Collins ten or twelve years ago, could not fail to recognize the same sprightly comedian and clever vocalist in 'Sir Patrick O'Plenipo' and 'Teddy the Tiler,' his initiatory efforts on this occasion. Between pieces Mr. Collins was brought before the curtain, and responded to repeated, but to say boisterous calls, in a very brief and graceful speech. He said that he had been absent from St. Louis so long a time that he had fancied he had been forgotten. The sea of smiling faces that greeted him on the present occasion, however, convinced him to the contrary. He trusted that his friend De Bar-r-r would better consult his interest in the future, and not permit him again to be so long away. He returned his thanks for the decided mark of appreciation shown him, and promised to do all within the scope of his abilities to prove himself worthy of such an ovation.

—The Parepa-Rosa English opera troupe opened last evening at the French Theatre, New York, with Balfe's opera of *The Puritan's Daughter*. This work has never before been produced in this country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Only seven plans have been submitted in competition to the Board of Commissioners for the erection of the public buildings on Independence Square. Among these contributors are four Philadelphians, Messrs. John McArthur, Isaac H. Hobbs & Son, Samuel Sloan, and J. H. Windrim. The perspective designs submitted are masterpieces of architectural details, being generally five feet in length and of proportionate height. It would be invidious, and might be judged impertinent, at this time to comment in detail upon the separate plans in advance of a thorough examination by the Committee on Plans. One fact, however, is patent to every observer on the first glance, and that is that architects pay as much attention to the ruling fashions in building as the ladies do to their millinery toggery. Every plan submitted, with one single exception, has an outcropping of the French roof mania in various degrees of horridness, in one case the artist piling them up on different series of buildings, rising one behind another like so many cheese boxes, until the height of six stories is reached, including the basement. The committee will make their decision this month on these plans, paying a premium of $2000 for the design having the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth.

All the buildings now on the square are to be removed, except Independence Hall, which will remain insulated, and must not be disturbed. The buildings are to be fireproof throughout. No wood is to be used in their construction, except in the doors and windows. The stairs to be marble; the roof to be composed of incombustible materials laid on iron framing. No hollow partitions to be admitted anywhere throughout the buildings. All the exterior walls are to be faced either with marble, granite, or hard sandstone, as may best comport with the style of architecture that may be adopted.

The magnitude of the buildings can be judged from the fact that the accommodations for the following departments are required, besides some fifteen surplus rooms:—City Councils, 8 rooms, 7400 square feet; Mayor and Police, 14 rooms, 4000 feet, with cells for 100 prisoners; City Controller, 5 rooms, 2950 feet; City Treasurer, 5, 2344 feet; Law Department, 6, 2771 feet; Water, 7, 5325 feet; Highways, 4, 1738 feet; Survey, 4, 2919 feet; Markets and City Property, 2, 1000 feet; Building Inspectors, 2, 648 feet; Boiler Inspectors, 3, 972 feet; Health, 6, 5780 feet; Fire, 2, 1600 feet; Receiver of Taxes, 5, 4000 feet; Fire Alarm Telegraph, 2, 1900 feet; Court rooms, 24, 28,429 feet; Board of Revision, 4, 2050 feet; Recorder of Deeds, 4, 6200 feet; Register of Wills, 4, 1830 feet; Sheriff, 4, 2706 feet; Guardians of Poor, 3, 2196 feet; Port Wardens, 2, 800 feet; City Commissioners, 6, 2550 feet; Coroner, 4, 1773 feet; Girard Estate, 2, 1000 feet; Controllers Public Schools, 6, 9600 feet; Gas Office, 1, 10,000 feet.

At present these departments are scattered through the city, and are troublesome to find when wanted.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.—MRS. C. S. Wilson, a Union widowed lady who resided at Savannah, Ga., during the war, is now in this city, soliciting aid from our citizens. She bears letters of endorsement from Senator John Sherman, the late Governor John A. Andrew, A. C. Barstow, Mayor of Providence, R. I., General Q. A. Gilmore, and others. She has in her possession also the following and other endorsements from General Grant:—

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1866.—The agents of Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, Savannah, Georgia, will relieve the distress of a truly loyal woman—one who did all she could during the Rebellion for the relief of Union prisoners confined in the South—by issuing to her such rations as she may require from time to time.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

"Mrs. C. S. Wilson, Savannah, Ga."

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, she states, "her property consisted of eight or ten domestic servants, bank stock of some eighty thousand dollars, and a house in Savannah, all of which was lost. She is now entirely destitute. From the commencement of the war until its close, Mrs. Wilson devoted the most of her time to the alleviation of the sufferings of the Union prisoners, and for that purpose made long and expensive journeys to Richmond, Andersonville, and other prisonpens through the Southern States, and often suffering the most terrible hardships.

"In addition to her care and attention to the living (and when they had no one to care for them), she attended to the burial of the dead, marking the graves, etc.

"In consequence of such hardships and exposure, her health became seriously and permanently impaired, and she is unable to pursue any active occupation.

"She seeks a plain home in an inexpensive section of the country, where she may spend the remainder of her days without starvation. She thinks that with a small house that would cost in the neighborhood $2500 she could, with such light employment as she could find, eke out a livelihood. She has been encouraged with the hope that Congress would make an appropriation in her behalf, but is weary with the delay, and is suffering from present destitution. She ventures to apply to the good citizens of Philadelphia with confidence that they will severally contribute the few dollars that will enable her to pass the remainder of her life without absolute want."

Mrs. Wilson has been assisted by Messrs. James H. Orne, James L. Claghorn, George H. Boker, Jay Cooke, and other prominent citizens. Any contributions for her relief may be sent to her, care of James L. Claghern, Esq., at the Commercial National Bank.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF REVENUE DETECTIVE JAMES J. BROOKS—NO CLUE AS TO THE ASSASSINS—EXTREMELY CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED MAN.—There has been considerable excitement created in the community by the bold attempt made yesterday to assassinate Revenue Detective James J. Brooks in the liquor store of John C. Keenan, on Front street, near Arch, the particulars of which occurrence, in addition to those furnished yesterday, are as follows:—

Detective Tryon followed the cab containing the would-be assassins along St. John street to Buttonwood, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden and to Fairmount Park, where all trace was lost. Lieutenant Brurein, of the Seventh Police district, procured a carriage, and also tracked the vehicle to the park. He drove through the park on both sides of the Schuylkill, but failed to procure any further information as to the course pursued by the cab. Later in the day Detective Franklin scoured the park, and on inquiring at the approaches to the various bridges, he came to the opinion that those fleeing had not gone across the Schuylkill.

United States District Attorney A. H. Smith and Marshal Gregory yesterday afternoon waited upon Mr. Brooks, and having obtained from him a recital of the facts, immediately telegraphed to the authorities at Washington, and in a short time received an order to offer a reward of $2000 for the arrest and conviction of the would-be assassins. In the evening Mayor Fox also called upon Mr. Brooks, and took an ante-mortem statement, on which several warrants were issued, and up to this time five persons have been arrested, and are now in custody at the Central Station. No new facts have been developed as to whom the assailants were, and it is generally believed that at least two of them were strangers in this city. Of course the hack and horses belonged here, but as it is held that the assassination is the result of long deliberation, it is not likely that the men would hire a team for this expected assassination, for if they did so, it would be comparatively easy to find out to whom the vehicle and animals belonged, and who was the driver.

Mayor Fox late last night issued a proclamation in which he offered a reward of $1000 for the apprehension of the would-be murderers.

Mr. Brooks was perfectly sensible during the night, though he suffered intense pain. He frequently expressed his belief that he would not recover, but was unable to give any clue as to who the parties were. This morning he seemed worse, and the chances are that he will not survive much longer. The ball, which passed through a lung, is still in him.

COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—This afternoon, before United States Commissioner Clarke, Osborn Conrad had a hearing upon the charge of using cancelled revenue stamps upon a promissory note, contrary to law.

John A. Anderson sworn—I live No. 315 Crown street; I know that Mr. Osborn Conrad removed internal revenue stamps from one note and placed them on a new note of a different date; I think it was on the twenty-second of July last; Mr. Conrad was the maker of the note from which the stamps were removed, and was also the maker of the new note; April 21 was the date of the first note, and July 21 or 22 was the date of new note; the first note was not negotiable; I wanted to raise some money on it, and the party from whom I was to get the money told me that it was not negotiable; I came back to Conrad, and asked him to give me a negotiable one; he refused at first, but afterwards said he would give me one for $200 instead of $300; then he gave me a negotiable one for the $200; that was the consideration, the second note bearing $100 less; there were three five-cent stamps on the note dated in April; the stamps were taken off the old note and put upon the new; objected to his taking them off; I thought they might be considered as old stamps, and would not be taken; Conrad said he would take them off carefully, remarking that it would save him fifteen cents; I objected, because I was afraid he would tear them; I sold the new note to Mr. Weber.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange today, at the prices annexed:—

4 shares Mercantile Library Co.	$8·75
1 share Reliance Insurance Co.	$45
95 shares Empire Transportation Co.	$53
26 shares Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad	$56·75
$1500 Union Passenger Railway Co. 6 per cent.	84 p. c.
100 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.	$42·25
Three-story Brick Store, No. 343 N. Third street, above Vine, 20 by 128 feet	$9500
Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 828 N. Tenth street, below Parrish	$3500
Lot of Ground, Howard street, south of Cambria, 18 by 80 feet	425
Two-story Brick Factory, Ashland street, Doylestown, Bucks county	$2000

GOOD FAITH IN INSURANCE.—The Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Alfred G. Baker, Esq., President, have promptly, and without any abatement, paid the total amount for which the firm of Joseph F. Tobias & Co. were insured with them, in the matter of the destruction of the Patterson bonded warehouse several weeks since. A noteworthy feature of this liquidation is the fact that a portion of the above loss was sustained upon goods stored in Section H, in reference to which compartment many insurance men claimed they should incur no liability, as it is alleged the destruction was owing to the falling of the walls. But the Franklin honorably refused to plead such a palliating circumstance, and discharged the amount claimed to the every dollar.

TO MEET the wishes of the frequenters of Atlantic City the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company has agreed to continue its fast express train, starting from Vine street wharf at 3·15, every day for the remainder of this week. We learn they also have it in contemplation to run this train down *every Saturday* for the remainder of this month, returning about 7·24 A. M. on Monday.

This will give our citizens a splendid opportunity of visiting this fine "City by the Sea" during the lovely month of September, which is conceded to be the finest of the year, both for bathing and fishing, and also for the exhilarating atmosphere. We advise all to go who can.

FURTHER HEARING IN GENERAL ZULICK'S CASE.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, an adjourned hearing in the case of General Samuel M. Zulick, charged with perjury, was heard before United States Commissioner Clarke.

Mr. William L. Hirst, Jr., appeared for Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Robert E. Randall for General Zulick.

Mr. Valentine, Assistant United States District Attorney, having been subpœnaed as a witness in the case on behalf of the prosecution, and being unable to attend on account of the critical condition of Revenue Officer Brooks (shot yesterday), by whose bedside he was detained, the hearing was deferred until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, noon.

PEACH MARKET.—The following are the arrivals to-day at the Delaware Avenue Peach market:—

Propellers W. Whildin, Decatur, and Roanoke, from Sassafras River, Md.; Meinder, Whorton Creek, Md., with 11,639 baskets.

Barges Charles, J. Collins, Blue Mountain, and Willie and Walla, from Odessa, Del.; Charles Lafferty, from Bohemia, Md., and Madison, C. and D. Canal, Del., with 14,500 baskets.

Sloop Fanny, Liston's Tree Farm, Del., with 600 baskets.

Steamers Jersey Blue and Perry, from Symrna, Del., with 4200 baskets.

Prices range from 60 cents to $1·10 per basket.

AN ITALIAN BARQUE ON FIRE.—At 7 o'clock this morning the Italian barque Assunter, lying in the Delaware at the foot of Willow street, was discovered to be on fire. The Northern Liberty Fire Company were quickly on the ground, and succeeded in saving the vessel from destruction. The fire was confined to the forecastle, where it originated from the explosion of a barrel of varnish. Two of the crew were badly burned about the face, hands, and feet while attempting to extinguish the flames.

DEATH OF AN OLD SEAMAN.—We notice with regret the decease of Captain William H. Merry, of general debility and paralysis, in New York city yesterday morning. Captain Merry was one of the oldest of Marine Inspectors of the United States, and the First Surveyor of the Bureau Veritas—the Paris Lloyd's—appointed by Mr. Charles Bal for the United States. He was a man of undoubted ability and integrity, and his loss will be regretted by the whole shipping trade, by whom he was highly esteemed. His funeral will take place from Trinity Church at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THROWN DOWN STAIRS.—The second story of a building at Seventh and Bedford streets is occupied by James and Hannah Coyle and Ellen Ferris. Yesterday, this trio got into an altercation, which was wound up by Ellen Ferris being thrown down a flight of stairs. James and his wife were arrested for the offense, and locked up for a hearing. Ellen was taken to the Hospital.

USING A BLACKJACK.—William Casey last night got into a disturbance with Albert Lindsay at Perkiomen and Wylie streets, during which Albert received some ugly wounds from a blackjack, which is alleged to have been wielded by Casey. Anyhow, Casey was arrested for it, and held for a further hearing by Alderman Pancoast. The injured man was removed to his residence, No. 757 West street.

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.—Opening of DUTTON'S NEW PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. Chickering Pianos. Immense Reduction in Prices and Introduction of the One Price System. Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justice to all purchasers by means of the ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, and unalterable New Price List.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

AVONDALE.

Further Particulars of the Distressing Catastrophe—The Excitement in its Vicinity—Preparations for Entering the Shaft—Measures to Relieve the Sufferers.

FROM THE COAL REGION.

Further Particulars of the Avondale Disaster.

SCRANTON, Sept. 7.—The following despatch to the Scranton *Republican* has just been received from Avondale:—

The Steam Fan.

6 O'CLOCK A. M.—The train, with a donkey engine and fan, have just arrived. They will be hauled up the hill to the mouth of the shaft at once, and all haste made to put them in place and get ready for work.

Preparations for Clearing the Shaft.

8 O'CLOCK A. M.—The engine is nearly ready, and preparations are going on rapidly. A rope has just been stretched around the shaft, and a large police force been deputized, who are under the charge of Chief Daniel Brown, of Plymouth, assisted by Levi Carvickauer, constable for Plymouth township. The ground has been cleared of all not actually engaged in busy preparation. The hill side rising abruptly back of the shaft is crowded with women and children, and men from other localities.

Prevalent Opinion that Every Miner is Dead.

9 O'CLOCK A. M.—The most experienced men all agree that every person in the mine has perished. Preparations are hastily being made to force air down the shaft. A descent will be made within an hour.

Meeting of Operatives.

A meeting of miners has just been convened in the woods near by, James George acting as President. He stated in a spirited speech the object of the meeting.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Granite for the New York Post Office.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—It is understood that the contract for furnishing the granite for the New York Post Office has been awarded to Dixon & Co. at 65c. per cubic foot dressed, delivered at the site. If this is correct, public protest should be made to the Secretary of the Treasury to see no change is made in the specifications, in justice to the other bidders. It is impossible to deliver the granite, as called for in this case, at the price named, without serious loss to the contractor. There must be some jockeying in the matter.

Revenue Seizures.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Supervisor Drummond, of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, in the case of the distillery of J. McCoy & Co., seized by him some time ago near Davenport, Iowa, has obtained a judgment for forfeiture.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, Sept. 7—2 P.M.—The Bourse is excited, but firmer. Rentes, 70·35.

HAVRE, Sept. 7.—Cotton opened quiet and steady.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 7.—Arrived, steamship Malta, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 7.—Arrived, steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 7.—Arrived, steamship Hibernian, from Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Elmira R 7s	90	200 sh Reading RR	48·31
85	89	100 do	48⅛
$1000 City 6s, Old	97⅝	200 do	48⅛
5 sh Leh Val R	56	100 do	48⅛
3 sh Penna R	57⅛	100 do	48⅜
100 sh Read R	48⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh gold 1	97⅜	20 sh N Cent	49
$500 do	98½	100 sh Read RR	
15 sh N Cent R	49	48	3-16

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

NEW STYLES
OF
CARPETINGS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON,

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Fruit and Floral Evening Reception,
BANQUET, MUSIC, SPEECHES, ETC.,
TO BE GIVEN TO THE
NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
FRIDAY EVENING, September 17.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now being solicited for this object, and with good success.
The members of the Horticultural Society are earnestly invited to make contributions of Black Hamburg Grapes, and other fine fruits, for the occasion.
Tickets for members of the Society will be offered for sale in a few days. 8 31 11t4p
H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, and A. W. HARRISON, No. 15 North NINTH St., Secretaries.

FOURTH EDITION

THE MINING DISTRICT.

Men Descend the Heated Shaft of the Avondale Mine—Volunteers to the Rescue—Men and Machinery to Clear the Pits—No Hopes of Discovering the Unfortunate Men Alive.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

Fifty Volunteers to Descend the Heated Shaft.

SCRANTON, Sept. 7—9 A. M.—At a meeting of the miners the President stated the object to be to organize a force of fifty experienced men from among the representatives of the several districts present to hold themselves in readiness to volunteer to descend the shaft. He stated that seventeen miners were these from Hyde Park, and called for nominations from the other localities.

Thomas J. Phillips Superintendent of the Jersey Mines, waited upon the meeting to say that when the preparations were ready, carpenters, machinists, and others would give place to the miners, who should co-operate with the owners of the company in exploring the mines.

The Fan Started.

9·15 A. M.—The engine and fan have just started, and every pulse is quickened at the busy hum they create.

Miners Coming to the Scene.

9·30 A. M.—Miners are coming in from all quarters in great numbers. J. C. Wall has just arrived with three hundred miners from Coalville.

Ready for Work.

9·46 A. M.—The fan worked only a few minutes on trial, when it stopped to connect the canvas air conductor, which will reach to the bottom of the shaft, 237 feet. All is nearly ready, and the miners are close at hand and a roll of their names is being called.

10·15 o'clock.—A fan has just been started. Forty-six miners have been enrolled under the superintendence of James George, of Plymouth, and Henry W. Evans, of Pittston. George Morgan, of the Nanticoke mines, was appointed foreman on the part of the miners, and Thomas E. Davis, of Nanticoke, and John H. Powell, of Taylorsville, as advisers. They are to have the direction of the operations after the descent is made.

The First Descent.

10·20.—Thomas Carson, superintendent of the Hampton Mines, and John P. Davis, carpenter at Avondale, are making the first descent of the shaft. They proceed only one hundred feet, and lower three lamps, which burn freely. Obstructions prevent the lamps from reaching the bottom within fifteen feet.

10·45 A. M.—Carson and Davis remain in their position, reconnoitring the shaft. The lamps still burn, and the fan continues to force down air.

Aid for the Sufferers.

The Rev. Thomas P. Hunt appeared on the ground, and after a few remarks, proposed the following gentlemen as a committee to solicit aid for the families of the sufferers:—E. C. Wadhams, James McAlarney, J. Fuller Reynolds, G. Evans, Dr. Richards, Jacob Roberts, J. W. Eno, H. J. Gapie, Harry Hakeson Shaffer, B. J. Woodward, R. N. E. Woodward, Robert Boston, Nathan Van Horn, F. Thercer, H. Turner, H. H. Harvey, Richard Stillwell, and John B. Smith. Small books previously prepared were handed to all the committee men present, and a canvass of the immense multitude here is progressing.

More Men to the Rescue.

11 A. M.—The two men ascended from the shaft, and the miners' committee are getting ready to go down. They will take axes, saws, etc., to clear away the passage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Dead Secretary—The President's Circular to the Heads of Departments.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The following is a copy of a letter sent to the heads of all departments of the Government, by order of the President, to-day:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sept. 7, 1869.—It is my duty to inform you that the Hon. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, departed this life at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In consequence of this afflicting event, the President directs that the Executive Department of the Government be careful to manifest every observance of honor which custom has established as appropriate to the memory of one so eminent as a public functionary and so distinguished as a citizen.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Departments to be Closed.

In accordance with the above, the various Secretaries have addressed letters to the heads of bureaus under them, suspending business to-morrow and on Thursday until after the funeral obsequies shall have been concluded.

Acting Secretary Richardson, of the Treasury Department, to-day issued the following order:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 7, 1869.—As a mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. John A. Rawlins, deceased, late Secretary of War, Custom Houses will be closed, public works under control of this department suspended, and flags kept at half-mast during Thursday, Sept. 9, and the day on which the obsequies of the deceased will be solemnized.

W. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary.

FROM NEW YORK.

In Respect to His Memory.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—In consequence of the death of Secretary Rawlins, the flags on public buildings, hotels, newspaper offices, and shipping are hung at half mast.

Sheridan Shook.

United States Collector of Internal Revenue, has surrendered himself to the warrant for embezzlement, and given $2000 bail.

FROM EUROPE.

The Egyptian Cotton Crop.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Despatches received from Alexandria report the cotton crop in the interior of Egypt as excellent in quantity and quality.

Prussian Ministerial Responsibility.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—At the next session of the Prussian Diet the Liberal party will introduce a proposition for ministerial responsibility.

The Emperor's Health.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The *Journal Officiel* to-day contradicts the alarming rumors of the Emperor's health, saying that the Emperor attends to his affairs daily; that he has suffered some from rheumatism, but at no time has his condition been such as to cause the least anxiety.

The sessions of the Senate have been closed.

Defeat of the Carlists in Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—Estartus, at the head of a band of thirty Carlists, were yesterday defeated by a body of national troops near the city of Gerona. Estartuf himself escaped and fled to the mountains, but many of his men were captured. This is the last Carlist band known to be on Spanish soil. It is reported that there are four hundred Carlists at Perpignan, on the French border, ready to enter Spain. The Government has taken measures to prevent such entry.

Affairs in India.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Despatches from India state that half of the municipal council of Saigon, in Cochin China, is hereafter to be chosen from French and Americans born in the country, while native Agamites and Chinese are made eligible to the Council.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 7—4 P. M.—Consols, 93 for money and account. American securities firmer. Five-twenties of 1862, 83; ten-forties, 75¾; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LONDON, Sept. 7—4 P. M.—Cotton heavy. California Wheat, 11s. 2d.; red Western, 9s. 10d.@10s.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, Bridget Donahue had a hearing on the charge of larceny, and was discharged.

Annie Allman, a colored female, was charged with cutting another female lady named Annie Johnson. The dispute arose over a cream-colored gent that both admired. The prisoner was held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

William Smith (colored) was charged with the theft of two horses and a wagon from A. R. Neese, of Holmesburg. Smith was captured while trying to sell the team for $100, at Twenty-third street and Columbia avenue. Held in $2000 bail for a further hearing on the 9th instant.

Daniel Lee (colored), aged 23 years, was accused of stealing a bank-book and some pension papers from his mother, who is blind. Held in $600 bail for a further hearing to-morrow.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Richmond Conflagration—Disaster in Baltimore—Revenue Receipts—Market Quotations.

FROM THE MINING REGION.

Latest Particulars of the Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 6—9 P. M.—Very little progress so far has been made beyond erecting the steam fan at the top of the shaft, by which fresh air is now being thrown down. Several attempts to descend have been made, but had to be abandoned, as the air is still too foul to live in. It is believed, however, that a descent can be made some time during this afternoon, and large crowds of people are congregating around the mine anxiously waiting the result of the effort. All hope of rescuing any of the unfortunates alive seems to have been given up.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Building Wrecked—One Man Killed.